

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LVII.]

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1903.

No. 12.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome of the Week, &c	203
Leading Articles:—	
The New Route to the Far East	204
European Populations in China	205
The New Sanitary Board	205
South Africa and Chinese Labour	205
The Naval Estimates	205
England's New Naval Base	206
Alice Memorial and Nethercole Hospitals	206
Seamen's Institute, Kowloon	206
Supreme Court	207
Police Court	207
Pirates Attack a Missionary Boat	209
The Coasting Trade in the Far East	209
The Banknote Forgeries at Shanghai	209
The Rebellion in Kwangsi	209
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	210
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	210
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	210
The Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	211
Odd Volumes Society Lecture	211
Hongkong Volunteer Corps	212
Hongkong Observatory	212
The Siberian Route	212
Correspondence	212
The Brough Company at the Theatre	211
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club	214
Cricket	215
Football	215
Hongkong	216
Miscellaneous	217
Commercial	218
Shipping	219

BIRTHS.

On the 5th March, at Kobe, the wife of HUNTER SHARP, U.S. Vice and Deputy Consul for Kobe, of a daughter.

On the 6th March, at Shimonoseki, the wife of the Rev. C. GRAHAM GARDNER, of a daughter.

On the 13th March, at 14, Minghong Road, Shanghai, the wife of F. R. XAVIER, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th March, at Union Church, Hongkong, Lieutenant L. T. L. JONES, R.N., H.M.S. *Algerine*, eldest son of Admiral L. F. JONES, of Petersfield, Hampshire, to CONSTANCE ISABEL, daughter of JOHN SHARPLES, of Liscard, Cheshire.

On the 18th March, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, WILLIAM SCOTT BORROWS, son of the late HENRY BORROWS, formerly Art Master, Technical College, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, to LETITIA P. KING, daughter of G. J. W. KING, Public Works Department, Hongkong.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd March, at 24c, Bluff, Yokohama, GEORGE C. CHARLESWORTH, aged 50 years.

On the 9th March, at Shanghai, PETER BOGOMOLOFF, I.M. Customs, Shanghai, aged 27 years.

On the 11th March, off Wusung, JAMES CAMPBELL ARTHUR, late master U.S.N.C. *Pompey*, aged 49 years.

On the 17th March, at Bombay, HORMUSJEE MEHREWANJEE MEHTA, of Meersid, Franjee, Hormusjee & Co. (By wire.)

On the 20th March, at Hongkong, Captain E. M. KIRBY, American barque *Helliswood*, aged 60 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONG KONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 17th February arrived, per N.D.L. steamer *Sachsen*, on the 19th March (20 days); and the American mail of the 21st February arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Doric*, on the 21st March (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Statistical Secretary of the Maritime Customs estimates that the Chinese in California alone remit to China a sum of \$20,000,000 (gold) per annum.

At the ordinary annual meeting of the Yangtze Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Shanghai, a dividend of 12 per cent, equal to 11s. 12 per share, was declared.

The North German Lloyd steamer *Freiburg* bound from Hamburg to China and Japan, went aground last month four miles west of Mocha. The vessel got off in the evening, and proceeded east.

The cost of the China Expeditionary Force during next financial year is roughly estimated as follows:—Monthly, recurring £23,500. Not recurring £52,400. Grand total for the twelve months, £458,000.

St. Petersburg advices report that the Russian Eastern-Asian Steamship Company is establishing a direct service of steamers to develop trade between the Black Sea ports and Port Arthur, Dalny and Vladivostok.

Plague is increasing in India. Certain districts of Bengal are sadly smitten, and the death-rate is steadily rising within them. The mortality is very nearly as high again as that of the similar period of last year, but not equal to the figures of 1901.

The French cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux* arrived at Toulon on the evening of February 3rd from the Far East. She left Saigon on January 3rd. The French cruisers belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron were sent out from Toulon to meet her, but missed her. She was to go into dock immediately to refit. The French cruiser *Montcalm* was to leave Toulon for the Far East on February 5th calling at Jibuti.

With the assemblage in the Pacific of Admiral Stackelberg's squadron now on its way out, the Russian fleet in Far Eastern waters will be composed of forty-two vessels—namely, six ironclads, eight first-class cruisers, four second-class cruisers, seven sea-going gunboats, two transport vessels, three torpedo-cruisers, and twelve sea-going torpedo-boats. The great majority of these vessels are of the most modern construction, and are provided with all the latest technical improvement. In addition to these forty-two vessels, there are in the Pacific a certain number of Russian steamers and small torpedo-boats.

The Russian War Minister is expected shortly to make a tour of inspection in the Far East in order to convince himself by personal examination of the state of affairs at Vladivostok and Port Arthur, thus following the example of the Minister of Finance.

His Majesty the King has approved of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers being permitted to bear the distinction "Peking, 1900" upon the regimental colours in recognition of services rendered in North China. The Sherwood Foresters relieved the Welsh Fusiliers here.

A new steamer of about 2,000 tons deadweight carrying capacity, called the *N. Struve*, and commanded by Captain Brandt, left Hamburg on the 6th ult. bound for China, where she is to be employed in the coasting service. The new boat is owned by a syndicate at Blankenese, a flourishing village about 10 miles below Hamburg.

Before the memory of the piratical act which led to the murder of Mr. Evans on the Canton River fades utterly, it were wise perhaps to ascertain what steps are being taken to bring the perpetrators of the crime to book. Two Chinamen, it will be recalled, were arrested here for complicity in the affair and handed over to the authorities at Canton, who, a month ago, according to a report from that city, were requested by the British Consul to proceed with the trial of the men. We are now informed that they have not yet been arraigned. Tak Sow, the Acting Viceroy, wishing to evade further action by reason of the indemnity which was paid to the relations of the murdered man—an indemnity he is said to regard as too great. Whether or not that be so, the fact—and we have no reason to doubt that it is a fact—remains that the old-blooded murder of a British subject has not been fully atoned for, and whatever the personal views of Tak Sow in respect of the indemnity paid, they should not be allowed to stand in the way of justice being done.

The *Jih Jih* publishes the following official explanation of the closing of the Viceroy's bank at Tientsin:—"On account of the bad state of trade in the city, and the scarcity of specie and cash, also because the cash was so bad, I tried to find ways and means to relieve the financial situation, and I opened the Official Bank in order to draw money from the province. I also sent officials to closely investigate any cases of false coinage. Now there is more money in the place, and the banks promise to go on all right and the police have been strictly warned not to allow any money to be exported. There is therefore no longer any need for my bank and it was consequently closed on the 1st, 2nd Moon. The daily rate of exchange will hereafter be regulated by the native banks and posted up, and not be controlled by me. Any notes of the Official Bank still in circulation will be duly cashed." It is perhaps almost superfluous to comment on the above, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. It bears the stamp of failure too clearly to need emphasis. His Excellency has, we fear, to learn to take careful thought on many points on which he acts on impulse. As if to point the moral to the story, we read in the native papers that another prominent native bank has closed. Matters could hardly be much worse than they appear now.

THE NEW ROUTE TO THE FAR EAST.

(Daily Press, 18th March.)

Time was, not so very long ago, when the resident in the Far East had comparatively little choice in his route homewards. It was a very great advance, both in speed and in comfort, when the mail steamer superseded the "wind-jammer," and a greater still when the Suez Canal was opened and at once shortened and improved the passage to Europe. When the Pacific Mail service was formed, and large paddle-steamers crossed the broad Pacific, making the passage from San Francisco in some thirty days and calling at Japanese ports *en route*, this afforded a most agreeable variety in the trip, enabling the homeward-bound traveller to break the sea passage by a long railway journey across the United States, and giving him a chance of seeing a different side of the world. The completion of the great Canadian Pacific Railway and the formation of the line of magnificent steamers between Vancouver and Hongkong reduced the trip across the American continent very considerably and afforded new inducements to adopt that route, which has ever since been increasingly patronised in the summer months. Since that time larger and faster steamers have appeared and many new lines, mail and otherwise, have started, giving travellers an almost bewildering choice of routes and vessels. In addition to the lines to different ports in Europe and those on the American Pacific coast there are now opportunities *via* Australia and South Africa, which, if less luxurious, have their attractions for those who desire to see new countries and places on the way to their own country, in either Europe or America. Comforts have greatly increased, moreover, and the voyage is no longer the ordeal it was formerly, while the cost has not increased, except to the unfortunate individual who calculates his income in the ever depreciating silver dollar.

The latest competitor for the support of the travelling public, however, is not a heavily subsidised and luxuriously appointed line of powerful steamships; it is a line of railway from Furthest East to the European continent, and it offers to them a saving of both time and money. To those persons who are victims to *mal de mer* it of course appears in the light of a boon and a blessing, unless indeed the constant rattle and shaking of the railway car is not an equal trial to them. The Siberian Railway is now open for traffic, and its connection with Shanghai established. A steamer leaves that port once every week for Dalny, the new Russian port in Manchuria, which is connected by the Chinese Eastern Railway with the Siberian line. The steamer is timed to make the passage from Shanghai to Dalny in thirty-four hours, and the journey from Shanghai to Paris can be accomplished in twenty-one days, against some thirty-four days by railway to Brindisi and steamer *via* Suez Canal. The trip across Siberia is made in a so-called *train de luxe*, but for the present at least it may be doubted whether the luxury is on a par with that contained in a first class steamer. Nevertheless there is a distinct saving of time, and the novelty of a journey over a new and picturesque route is likely to induce a good number of male passengers at any rate to try it. As an alternative way home it must command considerable attention, though it can hardly prove a formidable rival as a channel for trade, seaborne cargo being always carried at much lower rates than is possible by rail.

But the line will have a strategic value of the highest order. It forms the main connection between Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia: it brings Vladivostok into immediate and direct connection with St. Petersburg. It opens up the vast arable lands of Siberia to settlement by Russian farmers and peasants; it will bring the great mineral resources of Siberia into prominence, and lead to their early and vigorous development. It will accomplish the establishment of Muscovite power and trade in Siberian seaports and pave the way for the realisation of Russian ambitions on the Pacific. Whatever happens, it is impossible that the tide of Russian progress in Asia can be stayed altogether; it may, by a wise and prudent policy on the part of other Eastern Powers in combination, be kept within reasonable limits and legitimate channels. Great Britain is quite prepared to see such a development in Siberia resulting from Russian enterprise as will bring a rich reward and promote the prosperity of the Tsar's great empire, and will hail with nothing but satisfaction such a result. That satisfaction would, however, be accentuated if the Russian Government were to adopt a commercial policy more in consonance with that of Great Britain, instead of attempting to close the country to foreign goods and traders by the imposition of excessive import and other duties. The British and Japanese Governments would also feel relieved by seeing a less aggressive policy pursued by Russia in Manchuria, and a simple desire shown to make the best out of the very material concessions already acquired by her from China. In short, the Allies only wish to be assured that Russia's policy in the future will make for the development of peaceful commerce in the Far East and not merely for the extension of the Muscovite empire at the expense of her neighbours.

EUROPEAN POPULATIONS IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 19th March.)

One of the most marked phenomena in China, especially since the beginning of the new century, is the very rapid growth of the European populations, not only in Hongkong but in an even more marked degree in the northern ports. The most remarkable instances of this growth are to be noticed in the ports of Shanghai and Tientsin. This growth of the foreign populations is accompanied by another change not less characteristic of the new conditions under which the foreign residents live. It is not so very many years since the great bulk of the foreign inhabitants came to China merely as birds of passage to make a temporary sojourn, and each expected after a few years to return to his native country, having in the meanwhile obtained a competence, sufficient to keep him in at least moderate comfort for the remainder of his life. The process was essentially wasteful, and there is little doubt that the large sums of money thus withdrawn from the working capital of the country had a more or less detrimental effect on its general trade. At all events they prevented the local growth of foreign industry, and had a deterrent effect on the wellbeing of the several communities. Partly as a natural sequence of this state of affairs it became more difficult to pile up the necessary capital to enable those engaged in local business to retire, and so by the mere force of circumstances a continually increasing number of those engaged in the trade of the port found that, "will they or nill they," they had to make up their minds to make

China their permanent home. In addition to these another class of people commenced to arrive, who with no very important ties with the old country found they could make themselves very comfortable in China as a permanent place of abode; both these classes married and had children, and the children with no memories of home apart from China soon commenced to make their presence felt. To avoid their becoming a burden to the communities, they had to be educated, and as in many cases their parents could with difficulty bear the burden of sending them to Europe, it became necessary to provide means for educating them on the spot. The consequence is that of the now large number of foreign residents in Hongkong and China a continually increasing number are China born, have become thoroughly acclimatised, and have settled down into a home life on the spot. The British race has fairly thriven amidst its new surroundings, and certainly exhibits no signs of physical decadence; in fact so far as physique is concerned the Anglo-Chinese, especially those brought up north of 30 north latitude, will bear favourable comparison with their fellows in any part of the world.

It becomes then an interesting question to enquire how far socially these new populations compare with their predecessors. Do they in fact keep up the old traditions, or do they exhibit any tendency to become assimilated with the natives of the country, and follow the footsteps of the early Portuguese, or become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water? A visit to any of the ports will apparently answer the question in a satisfactory manner. It is curious to notice that while the style of the new buildings being erected everywhere for the accommodation of the new residents is undoubtedly changing, the change is in the direction of a closer assimilation with home ideas of comfort; family life is becoming more of a reality, but the style exhibits no tendency to deteriorate, and the modern buildings at any of the ports, while displaying a greater adaptability to the immediate wants of the occupants, are not a whit inferior either in size or expense to the older residences. If we enter we find the same rule prevailing; the furniture and appointments, if on a less grandiose style, are on the whole more refined and in better taste, and certainly show no trace of deterioration either in quality nor in expenditure. China is in fact following in the footsteps of the colonies, and the new communities while they have come to have a local tinge, are in no respect in imperial matters one whit behind the most imperial of the colonies. This, which is well shown in Hongkong, is if possible even more marked in Shanghai, where long lines of streets of handsome foreign residences are everywhere rising. So great has been the demand that the foreign population has within the last five years increased some fifty per cent. and this has so taxed the limits of the Settlements that within the last twelve months the Municipality has actually had to open out no less than twenty-three miles of new streets. From Tientsin similar reports of the briskness of the foreign building trade come to hand, and the foreign population till lately numbered only by hundreds is now expanding into its thousands. In Shanghai the foreign population already is estimated at some 7,500, and is increasing so rapidly that notwithstanding the number of new buildings going up they are still far from being equal to the demand. More noteworthy even than this is the fact that foreign populations are increasing in these cases in a more rapid

rate than the Chinese, so that there is actually a tendency for the former to encroach on businesses formerly confined to natives. There is no doubt that much of this is to be attributed to the natural revulsion after the affair of 1900; still it is satisfactory to be able to show that the first and most marked result of the almost heroic effort of the Chinese Government to get rid of what it was pleased to look on as the foreign incubus has been actually to strengthen the permanent foreign hold on the Empire, and afford new openings to western enterprise.

THE NEW SANITARY BOARD.

(Daily Press, 11th March.)

We are informed that Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., and Mr. E. A. HEWITT have been approached and have consented to be nominated for election to the Sanitary Board. We also understand that Mr. A. SHELTON HOOPER will be nominated. There are only two seats to be filled on the Board, and already it seems there are three, probably four, gentlemen prepared to come forward for election. Mr. POLLOCK would certainly prove a very desirable acquisition to the Board and his election in the event of a contest would, we believe, be assured. On the other hand, though Mr. HEWITT, who represents the important interest of the P. & O. Company in the Colony, and was formerly Chairman of the Municipal Council at Shanghai, is in many respects well qualified to occupy a seat on the Board, there is a strong feeling that the important land interests of the Colony should be represented, and in this connection no better candidate could be selected than Mr. SHELTON HOOPER, whose long residence and intimate knowledge of local conditions mark him out as a peculiarly suitable candidate. The election takes place at the City Hall on the 25th inst.

SOUTH AFRICA AND CHINESE LABOUR.

(Daily Press, 17th March.)

The mine owners of South Africa do not take kindly to the opposition which has been raised to importing Chinese into the Rand. No doubt the labour question is one of enormous importance, not merely to the Transvaal and to those interested in the mines, but to the whole of South Africa. The Imperial factor, however, which after all, is trustee for the interests of South Africa, objects to the labour employed being Chinese. It is curious to note that while Australia and other British colonies are shutting their doors against the Chinese labourer, the mine-owners of South Africa are eager to welcome him. At a meeting of the South African Gold Trust held in London last month the Chairman (Lord HARRIS) referred to this question, and to the fact that it is contended that Chinese labour in the Rand is impossible, that England would not stand it, that the other British colonies will not stand it and that South Africa, if she wants it, must go without it. Lord HARRIS deprecated this style of argument as it seemed to him that if the immediate supply of labour was in the minds of the colonists of South Africa so important that they were prepared to accept Asiatic (including Chinese) labour, it is a matter for them to settle and for them, rather than the rest of the Empire, to approve. Imperial sentiment seldom contests the claim of a self-governing colony to exercise such authority, but "the rest of the Empire" has a peculiar claim of interest itself in affairs in South Africa, and certainly before acquiescing in the

suggestion put forward above, "the rest of Empire" would desire to make some enquiry into the title of these gentlemen to speak on behalf and in the name of the colonists of South Africa. The way in which Lord HARRIS meets objections to Chinese immigration which are raised in other colonies is by suggesting that the immigrants should be engaged for a particular class of work only, and that if unable or unwilling to do that (and anyhow at the end of their term of contract), they should return home. These regulations may appear simple enough on paper, but we doubt whether they would be found quite so simple in practice. While moving the adoption of a report which proposed a dividend and bonus of 50 per cent. the Chairman of the South African Gold Trust raised the objection to white labour that it was expensive at the moment owing to the cost of living at Johannesburg, and if white men were employed, he said, the low grade mines could not be worked at a profit. If white labour could be utilised it still remains an open question whether the white man would condescend to do work of that kind when there is coloured labour in the immediate neighbourhood. At the present time however there is an inadequate supply of coloured labour and the matter is considered by the mineowners to be of such urgent importance that there should be no hesitation in obtaining labour elsewhere in the world.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

(Daily Press, 14th March.)

The heavy increase in the Naval Estimates, REUTER tells us to-day, is the universal topic of discussion. "The disposition displayed is acquiescence in the inevitable, combined with forebodings concerning the instability of an armed peace which necessitates such sacrifices." This year Great Britain's Naval Estimates amount to no less than £35,806,000, showing an increase of nearly three and a quarter millions sterling as compared with those of last year. Within the last ten years the expenditure of Great Britain upon her navy has more than doubled. The Army Estimates this year amount to 34½ millions sterling as compared with the net estimate of 20½ millions submitted to Parliament in 1899, before the outbreak of the war in South Africa. This steadily increasing expenditure on armaments is common to all naval and military countries, and so also is the cry that the burden is becoming overwhelming. It was a general recognition of this fact that led to the summoning by the Tsar of the famous Peace Conference at the Hague, but in so far as its object was to effect a general reduction of armaments it signally failed; and the burden every year presses with increasing weight upon the suffering taxpayer. It was only a few weeks ago that the question was raised in the French Chamber of Deputies by Baron d'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, who is reported to have said that armed peace absorbs 54 per cent of the resources of France and is driving her into a colonial policy. It compelled France, he said, to increase her navy to defend her colonies against Great Britain and Germany, and he declared that no successful policy, financial, social or colonial, is possible under the burden of armed peace. But France, as the speaker readily conceded, is not solely to blame in the matter, any more than is England, since she can hardly reduce her military strength in the face of an armed Europe. M. PELLETAN, the French Minister of Marine, is constantly preaching the fact that in anticipation of the great

naval battle—which is a possible if not inevitable occurrence in the future—France is in a manifestly unfavourable position. "For the chances of victory (he recently very truly remarked) are all on the side of the Power that can send into action the largest number of ironclads, and as each unit may cost from 30 to 40 million francs, the determining factor in victory is the longer purse." M. PELLETAN recognises that France cannot rival England, which has a naval budget two and a half times bigger than France. Until recently France has been the second naval power in the world, but now she sees rivals on every hand seeking to outstrip her. "If Germany and the United States enter the field," plaintively asks M. PELLETAN, "how can France continue the struggle?" Both Germany and the United States are "entering the field"—especially Germany—and France in spite of the excessive proportion of her revenue which is now devoted to armaments, is evidently determined not to give up the struggle yet. She has now, in fact, no fewer than 150 ships of war in course of construction or ordered to be constructed. Of these vessels 49 have still to be commenced, while 51 will be continued, and 50 completed this year. Of the 150 new ships either under construction or consideration, 8 are ironclads, 16 armoured cruisers, 1 protected cruiser, 29 torpedo-boat destroyers, 51 torpedo-boats, and 45 submarines. Germany's present naval programme is not so large, but the Kaiser's ambition is to increase it very considerably. Last month His Majesty presented to the Reichstag a table prepared by himself of the relative strength of the German and English Navies. The telegrams do not mention whether the document was accompanied by any message to the Reichstag, but the tabular statement, the despatch mentions, is to be framed and placed in a glass case in the principal lobby. Obviously the idea is to induce legislators to recognise the necessity for the still greater expansion of her navy if Germany is ever to obtain that authority on the waters to which her leading statesmen aspire. The table is as follows:—

	Gt. Britain	Germany
Battleships	35	8
Armoured cruisers ..	12	2
Protected cruisers ..	66	12
IN RESERVE.		
Battleships	7	4
Armoured cruisers ..	2	0
Protected cruisers ..	43	5
TOTALS OF EACH CLASS.		
Battleships ..	42	12
Armoured cruisers ..	14	2
Protected cruisers ..	109	17
VESSELS BUILDING.		
Battleships ..	12	6
Armoured cruisers ..	20	3
Protected cruisers ..	8	6

No other nation in the world is likely to have a superior navy to that of Great Britain for very many years to come. "We are bound to maintain a certain supremacy and to watch the naval expenditure and the naval programmes of foreign countries," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently; "and no Government would long retain the confidence of the country who did not make up their minds that at any cost we should maintain the strength and efficiency of the navy so that it may be in a condition to meet any combination that is likely ever to be brought against us." In this matter then it is clear that the determining factor, to use the words of M. PELLETAN, is "the longer purse," and it therefore appears that the struggle is to go on until the taxpaying power of the people can stand it no longer. Meanwhile they grumble and pay.

ENGLAND'S NEW NAVAL BASE.

(Daily Press, 20th March.)

The decision of His Majesty's Government to establish a naval base in the North Sea, at a cost estimated at two and a half millions sterling, announced, as it is, at a time when the nation is already face to face with heavy increases in naval and military expenditure, indicates that the Government recognises the danger from Germany's rise as a naval power which many leading naval authorities in England have frequently proclaimed. There is a charming naïveté about Reuter's statement that this step on the part of the British Government has created a disagreeable impression in Germany, where it is regarded as a counter-move to German naval activity. Certainly the constant augmentation of German warships in the North Sea has created a "disagreeable impression" in England and a counter move is the most natural thing in the world to expect. The decision to establish a naval base on the east coast of Great Britain is not prompted by any hostile feeling against Germany; it is a simple measure of precaution against the possibility which a fleet of foreign warships in the neighbourhood of her coasts must be assumed to threaten Germany's natural base is in the North Sea—at Kiel—and it has been recognised for some time past in England that Germany's naval forces in the North Sea are much superior to the ships we have in those waters. And when it has been suggested that the Home Squadron, which has its headquarters at Portland, affords sufficient protection, the report has been that the battleships which Germany already has in the North Sea are far newer and more powerful than those comprising our Home Squadron. It has even been said that Germany's naval forces in the North Sea would be sufficient to cover the landing of an army in England. Whatever may be the danger now, it is impossible for any Government sitting at Westminster to ignore the fact that this menace becomes greater every year, while our coastline is very inadequately protected against the contingency of an invasion. It is important to remember that England has to depend upon her fleet to a degree to which no other Empire in the world finds it necessary to do, and in proportion as the other Powers of the world are increasing their fleets, so must England if she wishes to remain Mistress of the Seas. It has become a fixed policy of the British Government to maintain the navy in a condition to meet any combination that is likely ever to be brought against her.

The need for a naval base on the East Coast of England, as we have said, has been generally recognised. We notice in the London papers by yesterday's mail that only a month ago a conference was held in London for the express purpose of discussing the desirability of creating a North Sea squadron and of establishing a naval base on the east coast. Prominent men of all shades of political opinion were present at the Conference, among the speakers being Sir CHARLES DILKE, Mr. SPENCER WILKINSON, Sir EDMUND FREEMANTLE, Admiral Sir JOHN HOPKINS, Sir WILLIAM ALLAN, Mr. HALDANE and others. Sir WILLIAM ALLAN expressed the opinion that we ought to have four harbours on the east coast where ships which had been disabled in battle could be sufficiently repaired to enable them to proceed to dock-yards where they could be further put to rights. He suggested that these should be at the Humber, the Firth of Forth, the Firth of Tay, and one where it might be

considered desirable further north. He estimated the cost at £120,000 each. The Government however, about whose activity in regard to this matter the conference appeared to be ignorant, has resolved to establish the base at St. Margaret's Hope, on the north side of the Forth, near Queensferry, and the "preliminary expenditure" on the base, to include the arsenal, fortifications and large stores of war material, it is understood, will be no less than two and a quarter millions sterling. The Government has evidently long had this in view, for fully three years ago a fort was being built at St. Margaret's Hope.

ALICE MEMORIAL AND NETHERSOLE HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Finance Committee of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals was held on the 17th inst. in the former institution. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., presided, and the others present were Dr. J. C. Thomson, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, Dr. R. MacLean Gibson (secretary), Mr. D. Wood (hon. treasurer), Mr. Chan Shiu Ki, Mr. Tso, Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn, Mr. J. Goosmann, Mr. D. Clark, and Mr. G. Murray Bain.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting and the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed.

The report of the hospitals for the past year was laid on the table.

The HON. TREASURER read his report, which showed that the total income in 1902 was \$13,335.41 against \$12,985.94 in 1901—an increase of \$349.97. Included in the figures for 1902, however, was a sum of \$850 from Chinese guilds which should have been paid in 1901, and this fact would have to be considered in dealing with the balance for 1903. In expenditure there was an increase over the previous year of \$1,510.7, the figures being—1901, \$12,385.31; 1902, \$13,895.38. The total expenditure thus exceeded the total income by over \$500. The falling exchange was an adverse factor in the accounts, and the enhanced subscriptions that were rendered necessary to balance them would no doubt be forthcoming if appeals were made to the interested in charities. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Wood intimated his own retirement from the office of hon. treasurer on the occasion of his approaching departure for home on leave, and suggested as his successor, Mr. H. C. Nicolle, Government local auditor, who was thoroughly in sympathy with the work of the hospitals.

Dr. THOMSON moved the adoption of the Treasurer's report, and said that the slight difference between income and expenditure had had its reasons so clearly explained that there was absolutely no ground for anxiety on the subject.

Mr. GOOSMANN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. Dr. PEARCE moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wood, whose labours on behalf of the hospitals he extolled.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. MURRAY BAIN and carried with acclamation.

Mr. WOOD having returned thanks, Dr. MACLEAN GIBSON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. B. E. Hanson, the auditor, and this proposal, which found its seconder in Mr. WOOD, was also carried with unanimous approval.

On the motion of Mr. MURRAY BAIN, seconded by Mr. Tso, Mr. H. C. Nicolle was appointed hon. treasurer for the ensuing year.

The appointments to the Finance Committee of Messrs. Rumjahn, Tso, Wei, and Chan Shiu Ki were confirmed, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Dr. THOMSON. It was also agreed to invite to become members of the Committee the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. C. W. Dickson, Mr. W. B. Dixon, and Mr. J. R. M. Smith.

Mr. A. W. Brewin, who is at present on leave at home, was re-elected chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. HO KAI making the necessary motion and the Rev. Dr. PEARCE seconding it.

The CHAIRMAN, in a brief speech, reviewed the position of the hospitals, and said its financial aspect was not quite so favourable as he would have wished. The Chinese, however, were responding in the matter of subscriptions more heartily than heretofore, and he was inclined to think that their previous backwardness had been more the outcome of want of knowledge than of want of sympathy. The end of the year would probably see an addition to the hospitals in the shape of a maternity hospital, the building cost of which some twelve or thirteen thousand dollars, was in a fair way to realisation. A number of Chinese gentlemen had come forward with a guarantee to meet the salary of the lady doctor who had been engaged for the new hospital, where instruction in midwifery would be imparted. Dr. HO KAI concluded with an acknowledgement of the kindness of Mr. Ho Fook in collecting the Chinese subscriptions for 1902.

The proceedings came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the call of Dr. MACLEAN GIBSON.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, KOWLOON.

On the 13th inst. last a number of the friends of the Rev. J. H. France, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. Peter's Church, West Point, assembled at the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon, to take leave of him on his departure from the Colony on well-deserved furlough. As the accommodation was limited it was found necessary to restrict the invitations to the customary worshippers at St. Peter's or those who had been brought into close association with Mr. France and the seamen's work. By the efforts of a number of lady friends the Hall was hardly recognisable and presented the appearance, as nearly as possible, of a large drawing-room. The meeting was "social" in character; parlour games were indulged in, friendly conferences took place, and musical items enlivened the proceedings. Amongst those who contributed were Mrs. Piercy, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Southam, Miss Parker, Miss Eyre, Mr. H. Wynne, and Rev. T. Wright. Tea and coffee having been handed round, the Rev. T. W. Wright, B.A., Junior Chaplain, expressed the extreme regret of the Bishop of the Diocese at being unable to be present and also that of several of the Naval Chaplains. He then introduced Mr. G. Piercy, who as the "father" of St. Peter's Church had been requested to convey the good wishes of the members and friends for a happy holiday and safe return. In doing so he reviewed the history of the Church for the last 20 years and concluded a neat speech by requesting Mr. France to accept from the members of the Church and a few other friends (including some marine officers) a silver casket containing 20 guineas as a small expression of their esteem for him. Mr. France appeared much touched by the kind thought of his friends and feelingly replied. He hopes to return to the Colony towards the month of November, and during that time the Rev. T. Wright will be in full charge of the interests of the seamen's work. Correspondence for him may be addressed either to St. Peter's Church, West Point, or to the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon.

The usual weekly entertainment in the above Institute took place on the 17th inst. Notwithstanding the unfavourable atmospheric conditions, the hall was comfortably filled. Mrs. Woodcock submitted an excellently varied programme, consisting of piano, cello, and vocal solos, a duet, and a play. The following took part—Mesdames Jeffrey, Piercy, and Woodcock; Messrs. König, T. H. Reid, Hance, Edwards, and Caster. Miss Barker rendered the accompaniments acceptably, besides playing two solos with remarkable proficiency.

As generally anticipated the April Race Meeting has been abandoned owing to insufficient entries having been received. It is surely not the case that Manila has cleared Hongkong of all its horseflesh, though it would appear so. Mr. G. C. C. Master's horses, which were put up for auction recently, were withdrawn, but Schoolgirl was afterwards privately sold.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 13th March.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(PUISNE JUDGE).

120 PER CENT!

Alla Singh, an Indian, claim d from a fellow countryman, Mala Bana, the sum of \$30 on a promissory note payable to the bearer.

The defendant stated in Court that he made the promissory note, but not to the plaintiff; it was to another man. He had already paid interest on that promissory note for about three years at the rate of \$3 per month (which comes to about 120 per cent).

The plaintiff stated that he bought the promissory note from an Indian friend and paid for it \$30, the amount endorsed upon the note.

His Lordship on hearing this gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, without costs or interest, and directed that the debt be paid in instalments of \$3 per month, remitting that he would not allow this traffic in promissory notes, which was becoming rather bad in the Colony amongst those Indians.

ACTION AGAINST THE P.W.D.

On the 16th December last his Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs in an action in which J. Coleman Hughes, his wife Agneta Eliza Hughes, and Charles Lena May claimed from William Chatham, Water Authority, and A. H. Hollingsworth, Assistant Water Authority, a sum of \$1,000, being damages sustained by them by reason of the opening and keeping open by the defendants of a trench in the road at the back of No. 1, Lower Albany in so negligent a manner as to allow a body of water to collect and percolate through the adjoining soil and cause the collapse of a portion of the plaintiff's retaining wall. Mr. H. W. Looker of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, for the defendants.

The question of the amount of damages was referred to the Registrar. The Registrar duly investigated the matter and filed his report.

His Lordship gave judgment for the full amount claimed, \$1,000, which was the amount found by the Registrar to be due for the damages suffered by the plaintiffs through the act of negligence of the defendants.

The Court afterwards adjourned.

Wednesday, 18th March.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M.
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE KOWLOON CITY MURDER.

Ip Pang was charged with having on 1st January murdered his wife and his grandfather at Kowloon City. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. C. M. P. Remedios, G. Richardson, H. Haynes, J. T. M. Wheeley, C. B. Thomas, H. F. Carmichael and C. H. Grace.

The jury to whom the well known story of the crime was told by the witnesses in the case, returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to death.

THE DES VOEUX ROAD AFFAIR.

Leung Kwai and Fok Pan were charged with murder, to which they pleaded not guilty. Hon. Dr. Ho Kai appeared in their defence. The evidence, as already reported, was to the effect that a party was being held downstairs at 104, Des Voeux Road. Some water came down from the upper flat on to the people who were merry-making below. One of the party, the deceased, went up above to investigate the cause of the downpour. Soon afterwards he was found lying dead in the courtyard outside; the inference of the prosecution was that he was thrown out of the window.

The jury found the accused not guilty and they were discharged.

The Court adjourned.

Thursday, 19th March.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M.
GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHARGE AGAINST A GOVERNMENT CLERK.

Yung Lu U, formerly a clerk in the Registrar-General's office was charged, on eight counts, with having in February last been guilty of receiving a bribe and attempting to obtain a bribe. He denied the charge.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. G. Richardson, W. F. Ramsey, H. F. Carmichael, R. Daly, W. Pattison, C. B. Thomas and R. Henderson.

Mr. M. W. Slade, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

The Attorney-General in opening the case said that the charge paraphrased amounted to this, that the defendant stood indicted with having accepted a bribe of \$15 and attempted to obtain a bribe of \$50 to induce him to do that which it was his duty as a public servant not to do, or to omit that which it was his duty to do. Bribery was an offence at common law but it was a special offence under Ordinance No. 3 of 1898. The prisoner was a public servant. He had been in the Registrar-General's office. The Registrar-General's Department had as part of its duties the administration of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance. Everyone in the Department was more or less responsible for the proper administration of that Ordinance, the object of which was to prevent children being brought up as prostitutes. On 1st November of last year a woman was brought before the Registrar-General on the suspicion that her girl was being trained as a prostitute. The Registrar made an order that the girl must not be so trained, and the woman was directed to sign a bond and provide a photograph of the girl. Before the photograph was produced, the woman went away to Canton. She returned to Hongkong about 14th February and lived in a lane off Hollywood Road. Defendant apparently heard of her return. He went to her house pretending that he was looking for a certain man, and recognised her. He told the woman that she was going to get into trouble, that she would be arrested, but if he got some money he would guarantee that the arrest would not take place. The woman gave him \$15. Next day he came back and told her that \$50 would see the affair through. Meantime the heads of the Department had heard about the matter and as the result of investigations by a detective, the prisoner was arrested.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

The Court adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

THE "KICKUDBRIGHTSHIRE" CASE.

Before Mr. F. Hazeland on the 18th inst. fourteen seamen from the Glasgow sailingship *Kickudbrightshire* were charged on remand with disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. They were defended by Mr. H. N. Ferrers, who entered a plea of not guilty on their behalf. Mr. J. Hastings appeared for the complainant, the master of the ship, who was present in Court.

As a preliminary point Mr. Ferrers suggested that his Worship had no jurisdiction in the matter. The alleged offence had been committed at the French port of Hongay, where the ship was now lying.

Mr. Hastings took the opposite view, which was supported by his Worship, who decided to hear evidence.

After reading the section under which the charge was laid, Mr. Hastings proceeded to state the facts of the case for the prosecution. He said the ship left Greenock, near Glasgow, on 3rd September last with a crew of 29, bound for Hongay with a cargo of pitch. The crew was engaged to serve for three years on certain voyages in certain named latitudes. The ship arrived at Hongay on 9th February and discharged the cargo, afterwards taking in 750 tons of ballast. She was then got ready for sea to proceed to Rangoon, where she was due in

the first week of May, on a time charter. It was therefore of great importance that the ship should get away whilst the north-east monsoon lasted, but she was delayed and missed the monsoon. The trouble on board had originated through a man named Hughes, one of the defendants, who was supposed to be sick. The captain came to the conclusion that there was nothing wrong with his health, and instructed the boatswain to tell him to turn to. There was a dispute, and on the following morning Hughes and the rest of the defendants came to the captain and said they declined to do further duty, until the boatswain was tried for some alleged assault he had committed. It was pointed out to them that the ship was under charter and that serious consequences would accrue if the defendants persisted in the attitude they had taken up. They were given half-an-hour to consider their position, and at the end of that time announced their determination to do no work unless the boatswain was proceeded against. They were told that this was impossible in a foreign port, but they remained obdurate. After a time the captain applied to the Hongay authorities to assist him, but they declined on the ground that the ship was British. He then wired to the authorities here in Hongkong, and was advised to apply to the British Consul at Saigon. He did so, but got no satisfaction, and then tried the British Consul at Pakhoi, with the same result. After lying in Hongay for about ten or twelve days, and seeing there was nothing else for it, the captain put the crew on board a steamer and came up to Hongkong with them, leaving others of the crew to look after the ship. They arrived here on the 15th inst. and were charged by the captain. His Worship, Mr. Hastings said, would see what serious consequences had arisen out of the defendants' action, for which there was absolutely no justification. The ship had lost her charter, and had incurred other expenses besides. Her daily demurrage was £24 14s., and there were various other expenses which brought the total up to about £340. The defendants had a considerable sum of money due to them in respect of wages—£1150 or thereabouts—and it was intended to ask his Worship to exercise his discretion in regard to the forfeiture of their pay.

Robert Blance, the master of the ship, was the first witness called. He said the *Kickudbrightshire* was a sea going British ship registered at Port Glasgow, and the defendants were shipped by him in Glasgow on a three years' agreement; they were all on the articles. Six of them were not British subjects, but the remainder were. The ship left Greenock on 3rd September last bound for Hongay with a cargo of pitch, and arrived at Hongay on 9th February. There the cargo was discharged and 750 tons ballast were taken in, and on 4th March the ship was nearly ready for sea; it was arranged that she should sail on 6th March. It was of the utmost importance to get away as soon as possible, as the vessel had been ordered to Rangoon on a time charter, and had to be ready to load in the first week of May. Failure to be there on time meant the loss of the charter. On 5th March they were lying in Hongay bay, an arm of the sea where the tide ebbs and flows. On the 4th March he saw a dispute going on between James, one of the defendants, and the boatswain. An apprentice handed witness a knife, which he threw overboard. On the same day Hughes, another of the defendants, who was the worse for liquor, was "sky-larking" with an Annamite woman, and witness told the boatswain to order Hughes to turn to. There was another row, but witness did not see it. After breakfast the next day all the defendants came to him and said they refused to do duty until the boatswain was tried. He asked them what the boatswain was to be tried for, and they replied that it was for using Hughes badly. Witness told them it was impossible to try any case there, and offered to have the boatswain confined in his room until the ship arrived in Rangoon if they would resume their work. The defendants were given half-an-hour to consider this proposal, and at the end of that time one of them returned and said they declined to work. Witness applied to the Hongay authorities for assistance, but they could not render it, and he proceeded to Haiphong with a similar application to the

French authorities there. They could do nothing beyond advising him to cable to the Governor of Hongkong, which he did, and received a reply by cable advising him to apply to the British Consul at Saigon. Neither the Consul at Saigon nor the Consul at Pakhoi could do anything, however. None of the defendants ever said anything about the ship not being seaworthy except McIntyre, who remarked: "You know, captain, the ship touched bottom in Hainan Straits." With regard to Hughes being sick, the man was examined by two French army doctors, who said that although he was not a robust man he was quite fit to perform ordinary work about the ship. Witness knew nothing about Hughes having been ill-treated by the boatswain. On several occasions he asked the defendants to resume their work, and said he would forgive them if they did so and took the ship to Rangoon. This offer, after half-an-hour's consideration, they refused. Their action had cost the ship and the witness a great deal of expense, the total up to the 17th inst. amounting to £349 5s. 2d., increasing every day.

*There was a balance of wages due to each defendant, amounting in the aggregate to over £150.

His Worship—Is there any chance of a settlement between the parties?

Mr. Ferrers—Well, I don't know, your worship; the ship does not seem to be in a seaworthy condition.

Several of the defendants—No, sir; we won't go back.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ferrers, witness said he heard that Hughes had served in South Africa, but was not aware that the rheumatics in the man's shoulder resulted from his campaigning. Witness never offered him \$20 to leave the ship. When he offered to lock the boatswain up in his cabin, he did so to facilitate, if possible, the getting away of the ship and did not mean to imply that the boatswain was in the wrong. He did not consider that the boatswain was in the wrong. Describing the weather during the voyage, witness said it was variable, but never really heavy. Off the Philippines a squall carried away the fore topgallant mast and the main topgallant mast, and in clearing away the wreckage a small boat lying on the main hatch was stove in; this boat, however, was not a ship's boat. The vessel touched bottom in the Hainan Straits, but sustained no damage and made no water. Mr. Ferrers asked if it was the case that the witness was habitually under the influence of liquor on board the ship, and received a denial. Mr. Ferrers pressed the point, and suggested that the entries made by the witness in the log-book were not those of a sober man. The handwriting was very bad in places, remarked counsel as he handed up the book for the magistrate's inspection.

His Worship (after an examination)—The handwriting strikes me as being very good indeed.

Continuing, witness said that when he arrived here he went to the Harbour Office to make his complaint. The Harbour Master was out, but he saw the Assistant Harbour Master who told him to wait. After waiting for two hours Commander Rumsey appeared, but absolutely refused to see him. "Isn't he supposed to assist me?" went on the witness. "I told the second Harbour Master to tell the Harbour Master that the master of the *Kirkcudbrightshire* wished to speak to him, but he refused absolutely to see me—said he could not see me." The witness then described his journey to Jardine Matheson's, from Jardine Matheson's to the Harbour Office, from the Harbour Office back again to Jardine Matheson's, and then to Mr. Hastings, his solicitor—all this to have his complaint looked into.

Another effort was made to have the case settled out of Court, but the defendants reiterated that the ship was unseaworthy and that they would not go back in her.

In answer to Mr. Hastings, witness said the ship was marked A 1st Lloyd's.

Daniel Henderson, the boatswain, said that on 4th March the defendant James (a coloured man) was scraping the ship. Witness was standing on the rail, and saw him "skylarking" with some women in a sampan. He told James to get on with his work, and James called him certain names and said he would not work for

him. Witness told him to come off the stage if he was not going to work, and James left the stage and came on deck. He pulled out his knife and tried to stab witness, who caught his wrist and held him till the knife was taken away from him by an apprentice and thrown over the side by the captain. James then seized an iron bar and attempted to strike the witness, but struck the chief officer instead. The bar was taken away, and James thereupon bit the witness in the thumb, and was given a good thrashing in return. Hughes was another who abused the witness. He called him everything he could lay his tongue to, and said he was not James—if he took out a knife he would use it. Witness caught him by the shoulder and shook him, but did not strike him. He never struck Hughes at any time, and had had no previous quarrel with him.

By Mr. Ferrers—The ship had "smelt the ground," but she was in good, seaworthy condition, and witness would go with her anywhere. There were two lifeboats on board sufficient to carry all the crew. He knew the defendants wanted to have him tried, but for what he did not know. He had never heard them suggest that the ship was unseaworthy, and if it was dislike of himself that kept the defendants back he was quite willing to leave the ship. He was satisfied with his job, and did not see what there was to grumble at. There was plenty to eat. (Laughter from the defendants.)

Griffith Griffiths, the chief officer, described the knife and iron bar incidents, and said he told the boatswain to give James "a thorough good thrashing," which he thought he deserved. The boatswain took him at his word and thrashed James. Next day the defendants refused duty, and said they would not work until the boatswain had been tried in a court of law for ill-treating Hughes. That was the only reason they gave for their action; they said nothing about the condition of the ship. The boatswain had never ill-treated Hughes, but Hughes had abused and threatened the boatswain, and warned him once—"Wait till it gets dark and I'll rip you." Hughes was drunk many a time, and witness carried him to his quarters twice.

Mr. Ferrers read a long list of damages done to the ship in the storm off the Philippines, and said it seemed to him that everyone on board was in imminent danger of being drowned. For four days the crew were engaged in clearing away wreckage from aloft, but with it all, and in spite of her labouring and the heavy weather she experienced, the ship was quite seaworthy, witness said. Mr. Ferrers suggested that she sustained damage by being "nearly ashore" on the way up the river to Hongay, and got the reply that the river was so narrow that even when a ship was in the middle of the stream, in deep water, she was nearly ashore.

This concluded the evidence, and Mr. Ferrers and Mr. Hastings addressed the Court on behalf of their respective clients.

His Worship said he found the charge against the defendants fully proved. With reference to the suggestion of the defence that the ship was unseaworthy, there was not a tittle of evidence to support that suggestion. The evidence was all the other way, and he was quite satisfied that the ship was in a seaworthy state. The case was one of the worst possible kind and he felt it his duty to inflict the maximum penalty of the law. Each defendant would be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve weeks and forfeit 78 days' pay.

James (the coloured defendant)—Can we say something, sir?

His Worship—No, you may not say anything. Let the defendants be removed from Court.

"HOWARD D. TROUP."

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp on the 19th inst., the chief mate of the sailing ship *Howard D. Troup*, McIntosh by name, was summoned by three able seamen on separate charges of assault and using threatening, abusive, and insulting language towards them.

The first charge heard was that instituted by Hans Olsen, who said that on 12th January last he was admitted to hospital on board the ship. The defendant, however, accused him of malingering, and struck him. He

afterwards locked the doors and port-holes of the hospital, and as the ship was in the tropics at the time the compartment became stiflingly hot and the complainant was almost suffocated.

E. Macdonald, another member of the crew, then ventilated his grievance, which was against the action of the defendant in threatening him with a revolver and using towards him language calculated to lead to a breach of the peace.

The third complaint was by George Jennings, able seaman, on whose behalf evidence was given by Macdonald.

Jennings was then called to tell his story. He said that on 27th December last he put his shoulder out of joint, and was unable to go aloft with the rest of the watch to shorten sail. "The mate came up to me," he continued, "and said, 'Why don't you go aloft?' I said, 'You know, sir, my arm is bad, and I can't go up there.' He said, 'You son of a —, you lie; you are only loafing,' and with that he seized me and struck me right here on the nose." He beat me for fully ten minutes. Macdonald was somewhere in the lower rigging, and he was singing out, 'Stop that, don't kill the man.' The mate left off and went aft, and when the men came down from aloft he came back and said, 'Are you all here?' We said, 'Yes, sir'; then he pulled out his revolver and went over to Macdonald and said, 'Now, you son of a —, come out here and I'll let daylight through you!' He put the revolver in the face of every one of us, and said, 'You see it? Now, remember I've got it, and that I carry it all the time on board the ship.' I said, 'You are no man, sir, to strike a cripple,' and he said, 'You shut up'; I said, 'You have all the say here, sir, but some people will have the say when we get to Hongkong?' We never had words on the passage before that, your Worship, and we never had a wrong word since.

His Worship—This was on the high seas?—Yes, sir.

The ship is a British ship?—Yes, sir.

Do you know anything of what happened on the 12th of January?—Yes, sir. They put this man Olsen in hospital and locked the doors and ports. It was a very sultry day, and the man was stifling.

Defendant—Why did you not tell the captain that I struck you?—For the simple reason that there was one man whom you abused and ill-treated all the way to Hongkong, and when the man complained to the captain the captain ordered him off the poop and told him not to bring any tales to him. So there was no use for me to bring any tales.

William Drummond, able seaman, was called as a witness for the prosecution, but all he could say was that he heard high words between Jennings and the mate and then Jennings screamed.

Defendant—Did you hear any words from Macdonald as he was going up the rigging?—Yes, sir. I heard him say—'cut his — heart out.'

You were closer to Jennings than any of the rest of the crew?—Yes, sir.

And you could not see me strike Jennings?—No, sir.

Jennings—Didn't you say to me next morning, Drummond, that you had a good mind to come off the fore-castle head and kick the head off the mate yourself?—I don't think so. I may have said it, but it's three months ago now.

Jennings and Macdonald in turn plied Drummond with questions as to his avowed witnessing of the assault and expressed disgust at the defendant's conduct, but the answers were always in the negative. They then told his Worship that on Wednesday night Drummond had had a conversation with the mate in the latter's room, and that Drummond had been bought over.

His Worship (to witness)—Had you a conversation with the mate last night?—Yes, sir.

What were you talking about?—Oh, various things (hesitatingly).

Was this case mentioned?—No, sir. Macdonald's case was mentioned, but not Jennings's.

Macdonald—This man is making a liar of himself, sir, for he told us last night that nobody's case was mentioned. He said he was talking to the mate about some oil cans.

The defendant then made the following statement—Your Worship, in this Olsen case, he laid up in his berth for a couple of days before

the 12th of January, and I went to him to see what was the matter. He said he was sick. At meal-time I went along and saw him eating, and I said to him, "If you are well enough to eat you are well enough to work." He said he would not work. I visited him several times after that, and sometimes I would find him chewing tobacco. On the 12th I told him to go into hospital, where I could watch him and see that he got no tobacco. Several times I passed by the door, and one time I looked in and saw he had tobacco in his mouth. Then I locked the doors to prevent tobacco being passed to him. At noon I unlocked the doors and gave him his dinner. The captain came along at that time, but he didn't say anything to the captain about the heat or anything else. On that day we were not inside the tropics; there was a six to eight knot breeze, and the water was coming on deck—that was why I had to lock the port-holes. I visited him at four o'clock and he asked for some water, which I gave him. He was lying in bed with all his clothes on. As to this Macdonald case, I asked Jennings the reason why he did not go aloft and help clew the sails and he said his shoulder was out of joint. He had been working all that day—with his shoulder out of joint. I told him to go aloft—that he was a loafer and imposing on his mates. Thereupon he said he would not go aloft. I bent forward and put my hand on his shoulder and said to him, "Now, don't you give me any of your lip." I was struck in the face by Jennings, and I hit him back, twice. He made a noise and fell down on deck, and Macdonald, in the rigging, said, "Cut the — heart out of him." After the men came down from making the sails fast I got my revolver and went up to Macdonald, in doing which I had to pass through the whole gang. I told him, "Now, if you want to cut the — heart out of me, do so." I said "Draw your knife, and I'll put daylight through you." That's all, your Worship.

His Worship dismissed the Olsen summons, and fined the defendant \$5 or 14 days on the Jennings summons. With regard to the Macdonald case the conditions of life on board ship were different from those on shore, and had the incident happened on shore he should have inflicted a heavy fine. As it was, the defendant would be cautioned and discharged.

PIRATES ATTACK A MISSIONARY BOAT.

TWO PIRATES SUPPOSED TO BE KILLED.

The following account of a piratical attack on a missionary boat is given in the *Shanghai Mercury* :—

Chentu, Szechuen, 6th February.

As you will no doubt have heard of our being attacked by pirates at Mo Tze-chang and of the result of the attack, I feel I ought to let you have a few lines stating the real facts. On the morning of the 21st of January about 4 a.m. we heard a boat rowing, and, thinking it was an early passenger boat, we paid no attention. But as we had arranged to have early breakfast to let the captain transfer some goods, as we were too heavy to get up the rapid, we called our boy to light the fire. The rowing ceased, but by the time the fire was alight it commenced again. We, thinking it was another boat passing, paid no attention, but concluded it must be later than we had thought. Just then the boat came crash alongside: a great row ensued, but we thought it was our boatmen quarrelling with the other boat for running into us. Before we had time to hear what was really the trouble three big, burly, well dressed fellows rushed into our sleeping apartment. Lifting the curtain, they stood not three feet from us. I at once jumped out of bed, when the man nearest struck at me with a sword, but fortunately it caught in the curtain and he missed me. Before he had time to repeat, I seized my rifle and brought the barrel over his shoulders. The blow rather staggered him, and he made for the front room followed by his two companions. I followed too, plying my rifle over their heads and shoulders. On entering the front room I found five chaps awaiting me. They stood for a second but finding the rifle barrel heavier than they had bargained for, made for the outer door. But on going out one of them with a backward

stroke of his sword struck me on the nose, cutting the nasal artery. The blow brought me to my knees, but he, not knowing what he had done, rushed on. This gave me time to get the case off my rifle. On going outside I found about 20 or 30 men. Striking right and left with the barrel of my rifle, they made for their boat, which was held alongside. On reaching it a shot was fired in my face but did not hit me, whereupon I opened my Winchester and fired three shots into their boat. They at once cut loose and I knew from the *Ah ya! Ah ya!* that was called out as they drifted away that some one was hit, but just what damage was done we did not know. I at once returned to the inner room, where Mrs. Fergusson and Florence, my daughter, were, now quite weak from the loss of blood, for my wound was bleeding profusely all the time. Mrs. Fergusson soon got the wound washed and bound up. Then she and Florence went aboard the boats which had come alongside, and so were ready to drop down the river if they should return in larger numbers, for we hardly knew what to expect, since on the shore in a semicircle around our boat were lights. The natives said they had a guard placed in case anyone should swim ashore and escape to report. I think more likely it was to help to carry off the spoil they were waiting for. However, there were about ten lights on the shore, but they went out or disappeared shortly after the boat drifted off. Two shots were fired by the pirates in all, but neither of them did any damage to any of us. Not one of our boat crew moved out of their beds all the time, and it was all over before the captain and the others from the back came out. Every one was frightened half to death. Our boy, who was up lighting the fire, was compelled not to speak, under the penalty of having his head cut off, and he concluded better our heads than his, so let them come right in on us without warning. Next day we learned that they did not stick to their boat very long, and that all our fears of their return were groundless; they had quite enough of it. We were sorry to hear of the sad fate that befel two of their number, and to feel that we had shed blood and, if the report was true, had taken life, for it is stated that two of them were left in the boat, one shot through the neck the other through the shoulders, while two more were wounded. Yet it was a matter of life and death to us, and I did not fire until after I was fired on, and when they fired the shot I did not know how many more were to follow or what might be next.

I reported the matter at once to the Pao Chen and also to the Kinsingfu. On arrival he at once took the matter up and sent out soldiers, twenty in disguise and twenty armed, to hunt them out. I have not heard yet the result. Now my wound is almost well and I feel little the worse for it, and soon hope to have nothing more than a scar to remind me of the adventure. Mrs. Fergusson's nerves received a considerable shock, but we trust the effect of it will soon pass away. Most people feel it will be some little time before they attack a boat with foreigners on again. I hope it has this result.

W. N. FERGUSSON.

THE COASTING TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

Reporting upon the position and prospects of trade and navigation in Eastern Asiatic waters, the French Consul at Hongkong says that the shipowners at that place connected with the traffic between China, Indo-China, Siam and the Philippines are in presence of a real crisis, the cause of which is more than anything else, the great increase in the amount of available tonnage, for which there is no corresponding increase in the quantity of cargo offering for transport; a state of things which makes competition exceedingly sharp. The continual depreciation in the value of silver accentuates the evil, crippling the import trade and the transport of rice from Siam and Indo-China. In the last eighteen months, the report says, thirty-five vessels have been added to the fleet attached to Hongkong and employed in the coasting trade. Besides this, owing to the slackness of business in the North Sea and the Baltic, a number of Danish and Norwegian ships were directed to Singapore, Bangkok, and Saigon, which further

pressed upon the market, all the more so that they are run on much more economical conditions than British-owned steamers are. These Danish and Norwegian vessels are caught up eagerly by charterers, because, in the charterers' interest, they make up their accounts in silver dollars and not, as the British captains do, in pounds sterling. Last year, compared with the year 1901, rates of freight were generally lower by 35 to 50 per cent. The competition among the Hongkong owners, the Consul says, is divided among three groups. The first of these comprises the large German lines, which are working with profitable results. Over against these stand the British firms, and the third group is formed by Japanese owners. In the second group may be especially mentioned the firms of Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Butterfield & Swire, who at one time ruled the market. The Japanese firms are very numerous, and the traffic with Formosa and the Philippines has been monopolised by them "to the prejudice of the British." The report adds that the unfavourable results of the coasting traffic here had the consequence of producing a heavy fall in shipping shares on the Hongkong Exchange. —Fairplay.

THE BANKNOTE FORGERIES AT SHANGHAI.

The *N.-C. Daily News* in its editorial columns of the 9th inst. says:—The detection of counterfeit notes of the Imperial Bank of China and of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has, as is well known, caused a great deal of uneasiness among the Chinese, and the suspicion inevitably excited has now extended to the Russo-Chinese Bank, notes to the value of \$50,000 or more having been taken to that bank for redemption in silver on Saturday morning. There is not, however, we are glad to say, any widely-extended scare among the Chinese. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was kept open for the cashing of notes the whole of Saturday afternoon, but notwithstanding the large circulation its notes enjoy, the total amount presented in the last three days of last week did not reach \$300,000, and among them less than fifty counterfeits, all for \$5, were discovered. The counterfeits can be easily detected by rubbing them with a wetted finger, or by looking at the printers' name, which is mis-spelt. It is generally understood that, by some accident, the Japanese criminal code—and these counterfeits are Japanese-made—does not provide any penalty for this crime, an omission which, if it exists, reflects little credit on the foreign advisers who assisted in the compilation of the Japanese code. This omission will no doubt engage the attention of the new Diet as soon as it meets.

It is reassuring to know that the scare has not become serious, and that trade is not likely to be so gravely affected as at one time seemed probable. Its effect would be very grave if it extended to South China, where foreign banknotes are preferred to silver dollars, and are consequently much more largely used than they are here. The arrest on Saturday of a Japanese with several counterfeit notes in his possession will, it is hoped, produce a good effect, for it does not appear that any large quantity of these forgeries has been put in circulation.

THE BOGUS REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

Telegraphing on the 7th inst., the Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—H.E. Wang Chih-ch'un, Governor of Kwangsi, has sent a secret telegram to H.E. Yung Lu, Grand Secretary, stating that the irrepressibility of the rebels in his province is due to the ungovernable conduct of the Imperial troops commanded by Marshal Su. Whenever the Imperial and rebel forces meet, it is impossible to distinguish which is which, as they not only communicate their military secrets to each other, but openly exchange their arms and ammunition (and probably their uniforms too). He therefore asks that Marshal Su may be cashiered, and if this is done, he undertakes to suppress the rebellion in two months.

In its Notes on Native Affairs our Northern contemporary observes that although strange

to modern ears, the curious complaint mentioned in the Telegram is not new at all so far as this country of contraries is concerned. During the turmoil and constant fighting which took place between the last years of the Tang dynasty, A.D. 905 and A.D. 960, when the first Emperor of the powerful Sung dynasty mounted the Dragon Throne, the interregnum of fifty-five years saw the reign of five dynasties, composed of successful generals of the usurpers. History tells us that men then changed masters and then returned to them as frequently as they changed their coats, and often high officials, thinking themselves surrounded by faithful troops of their sovereign, would find to their cost that they were in the hands of some rival claimant to the Throne who had succeeded in tampering with the loyalty of the erstwhile Imperialists. To revert to even later times—the Taiping rebellion, 1849-1864—Imperial troops with their officers having turned Taipings returned to their allegiance after a time, to go over to the Taipings the moment they found the rebels too strong for them, and *vice versa*. The same policy it would seem is being pursued in Kwangsi—to the benefit of the rebels. But with reference to the desire of Governor Wang Chih-chun that Marshal Su should be dismissed, it is another thing altogether. If the Marshal is like ordinary Chinese Generals of the uneducated class we need not be surprised if we hear of his troops coercing him into joining the rebels the moment the Imperial decree dismissing him from the service is issued, whilst as to the mandarins in Peking, if they are mindful of their histories, it is quite likely that to prevent such a *contretemps* they will find means of putting the Marshal out of the way.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 13th inst. Mr. W. Hutton Potts (chairman) presided, and the others present were Messrs. R. C. Wilcox, F. Osborne (directors), W. E. Clarke, G. M. Bain, E. Georg, F. D. Goddard, A. Denison, W. Davies, E. J. Joseph, Ho Tung, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, and C. Mooney (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the SECRETARY.

The CHAIRMAN said—With your permission, I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The business for the six months shows a small increase over the corresponding period of 1901, and we are again able to recommend a dividend of 12 per cent. for the half-year, and the result has been obtained in spite of an ever-falling exchange, and increased competition, which, since the beginning of the year, has been further augmented by the opening of the Club annexe, and the German Club. The new reception rooms referred to by the Chairman at our last meeting have been completed, and seem to be generally appreciated both by visitors and the residents of the Colony. Nearly the entire cost of these alterations, and certain other improvements, all conducing to the comfort of our patrons, are included in the accounts before you. You will have noticed that some \$32,000 has been paid on the Reclamation, and we have still debentures to the amount of \$275,000 unissued, wherewith to finance the building, and we are considering, in order to keep the hotel up to date, the advisability of having our own electric plant, as also the removal of the servants to another building, to avoid the noise and smell of the Chinese cooking, it may be necessary later on to raise more capital, or to increase the debenture issue. In January last we commenced charging in sterling, this seeming to be the only remedy to avoid constant changes in our rates, owing to the lower purchasing power of the dollar. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions. (Applause.)

There were no questions, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Ho Tung, the report and accounts as presented were adopted and passed.

The next business was the election of a director, and Mr. DAVIES proposed that the retiring member of the board, Mr. W. Hutton Potts, be re-elected.

Mr. BAIN seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe were re-elected as auditors, on the motion of Capt. GODDARD, seconded by Capt. CLARKE.

This was all the business.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

The 25th annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 17th inst. at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. C. W. Dickson (chairman of the consulting committee) presided, and the others present were the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Messrs. D. M. Moses, R. C. Wilcox, A. G. Wood (director), J. Barton (secretary), Peter Dow, K. McK. Ross, E. C. Emmett, J. R. Michael, W. A. Cruickshank, G. M. Bain, A. Bain, R. T. Wright, G. C. Anderson, C. H. Ross, Ho Fook, Chao Leap Chee, Lo Cheung Sin, and Wong Leung Hing. The notice calling the meeting having been read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been circulated for some time, you will, I presume, be prepared to take them as read. It is a matter of much regret to the general agents and consulting committee that the year's working should be attended with such an unfortunate result, but having regard to the altogether exceptional conditions which prevailed, it will, I venture to think, be no surprise to those of you who have followed the movements of the sugar industry during that period. Reference has frequently been made from this chair to the necessity of purchasing supplies of raw sugar well ahead of our needs, and at last annual meeting it was indicated to you that the purchases effected in the autumn of 1901 to meet our requirements during the following year showed a considerable depreciation in value. When I mention that in August, 1901, the price of raw best sugar was in the neighbourhood of 8/- per cwt. and that in July, 1902, it was quoted at 5/10½—a fall of 2/1½ per cwt. or say 2/6 per picul—you will appreciate the extent of the depreciation. When closing accounts for 1901, outstanding shipments of a value of close upon four millions of dollars were taken over upon a basis which it was calculated would on prices then current yield a profit sufficient to neutralise the high cost of our raw sugar commitments. Unfortunately the expectation was not realised. Not only did beet unexpectedly fall another 10 per cent., but Eastern markets were made the dumping-ground for large quantities of this bounty-fed sugar, with the result that they utterly collapsed, and instead of making the handsome profits anticipated we had much difficulty in disposing of the shipments at the low prices then established. Indeed, gentlemen, had it not been for the fortunate circumstance that a considerable percentage of these shipments to gold-mining countries were not drawn against, and that we were consequently able to benefit by the otherwise regrettable decline in silver, there would have been an actual loss. As a result of this glutting of consuming markets it was necessary to work short time for the greater part of the year, which of course means increased cost. I should here say, however, that even had other conditions allowed of it, we should probably have been unable to attain our normal output because of scarcity of water owing to the unprecedented drought which prevailed last year. In China it was not possible owing to beet competition to raise prices to a level corresponding to the enhanced cost of production resulting from lower exchange. The position has been further aggravated by the higher wages which in common with all other local industries we have had to pay for native labour, and by an increase in our ordinary trade expenses due to the depreciation in silver. I trust I have in these remarks conveyed to you the exceptional circumstances which have led to the inevitable result shown in the accounts before us—a result as disappointing as at this time last year it was unexpected. The Brussels Convention having now been ratified we may indulge in the hope that when it becomes operative during the coming autumn such an enormous over-produc-

tion of beet will be a thing of the past and that competing with Continental countries upon level terms we may be able not only to hold our own but revert to the prosperity of former years. I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put bearing upon the report and accounts now before us.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. G. M. BAIN—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, and I think I may say fairly that the shareholders present and those who will read the clear statement of explanation which has been given from the chair will be quite satisfied that there is nothing behind what we have got now.

The motion was put to the meeting and agreed to unanimously.

The appointment of Mr. A. G. Wood as director in place of the Hon. O. S. Sharp was approved, on the motion of Mr. MICHAEL, seconded by Mr. BAIN.

Mr. WRIGHT proposed the re-election of the present members of the consulting committee, which motion was seconded by Mr. MOSES and carried without opposition.

The only remaining item of business was the appointment of auditors, and on the proposition of Mr. A. BAIN, seconded by Mr. EMMETT, Messrs. T. Arnold and W. H. Potts were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen, and I am obliged to you for your attendance. Mr. Murray Bain, in seconding the report, said he hoped there was nothing behind the accounts now before us, and I am happy to be able to give you the assurance that there is nothing behind them. Everything is shown in the accounts.

Mr. G. M. BAIN—Excuse me; what I said was that from the clear statement made from the chair, shareholders would be quite satisfied there was nothing behind. That was what I said.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg your pardon. I did not quite catch what you said.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

The 21st ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the above Company took place in the Company's offices on the 17th inst. Hon. C. W. Dickson (chairman) presided, and there were also present Mr. J. H. Lewis (consulting committee), Messrs. R. C. Wilcox, P. A. Barlow, K. McK. Ross, A. J. H. Hunter, P. Potts, Ho Fook, Chao Leap Chee and Lo Cheung Sin.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time we will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read. From what passed at the last meeting of shareholders, you are aware that the chances of resuming work at Malabon were then remote for reasons which it is scarcely necessary for me to repeat. The position did not improve during the year under review and the refinery has perforce remained silent ever since our last meeting. So long as the important question of the tariff between the United States and the Philippines remains unsettled, as is at present the case, I would counsel further patience on the part of the shareholders, because although immediate prosperity for the Company will necessarily follow, the position might be so materially altered as to largely increase the value of our property. If on the other hand no substantial relief in the way of duties is obtained, it will doubtless be expedient to take the sense of the shareholders as to the course to be then pursued. I know of nothing that I can usefully add to these remarks except to say that expenses are being kept down consistent with due care of the machinery and buildings, which are in good order. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may have to ask.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. BARLOW seconded and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that Messrs. J. H. Lewis and A. G. Wood be elected as the consulting committee.

Mr. Potts seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ho Fook moved that Mr. Thomas Arnold be re-elected auditor.

Mr. BARKW seconded and the motion was agreed to.

This was all the business.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the general managers, on Saturday, 21st March, at 11 o'clock a.m.:-

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

The net profit, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, amounts to \$147,676.74, which it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz.:-

To place to reserve fund ... \$2,000.00
To pay a dividend of 12 per cent. ... 120,000.00
To carry forward to next year's account 25,676.74

Sales during the year show a steady increase and the above result is very satisfactory although the production of finished cement has been hampered by the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw material sufficient to keep pace with the increasing consumption.

Work at Deepwater Bay suffered greatly from sickness and strikes amongst the coolies, and much damage and loss of stock was caused by a heavy rain-storm in the month of June, and later on by typhoons. The demand for the Company's bricks, tiles and pipes is, however, increasing, and further additions and extensions are now in progress, which will improve the efficiency of the factory and reduce the cost of manufacture.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the articles of association, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. C. W. Dickson, Mr. C. Ewens and Dr. J. W. Noble, retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. T. Arnold and W. H. Potts, who are recommended for re-election.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1903.

ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY LECTURE.

MR. C. CLEMENTI ON "BUDDHISM."

Under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society, Mr. C. Clementi lectured in the Chamber of Commerce on the 12th inst. on "Buddhism." H.E. the Governor presided. There was a large attendance.

HIS EXCELLENCY in introducing the lecturer said that he had been asked as President of the Society to take the chair on this occasion and it gave him very great pleasure to do so. The catholicity of the proceedings of the Society was, he thought, exemplified in the lecturer already delivered under its auspices and the one they were going to hear presently. First they had one upon malaria in connection with mosquitoes, then another upon the defence of the Empire, and now they had abandoned those physical possibilities of war and pestilence and Mr. Clementi was about to lecture on the metaphysical aspect of Buddhism. There were few people who were better entitled to deliver a lecture on that subject than Mr. Clementi, who was a very well-known Oxford scholar. (Applause.)

Mr. CLEMENTI, who got a cordial reception, said in the course of his lecture that metaphysics was the search of reason after reality. The metaphysician's only instruments in arriving at a conclusion were experience and reason; he was not concerned with belief or faith. All religion must be a metaphysic, as religion was a search after the ultimate facts of existence. A religion might however transcend the limits of metaphysic, might supplement reason by faith. Buddhism was one of those religions whose only instruments were experience and reason. Metaphysic was logically prior to faith although it might come later in history. Historically

speaking the origin of Indian metaphysic was to be found in the faith of the Rigveda, 2,000 years before Christ. Buddhism was hard to define in a single word; it was not polytheism, not monotheism, not pantheism. Max Müller was driven to coin the word "henotheism" in order to describe the faith of the Rigveda. Henotheism meant the worship of the gods one by one. This faith as soon as the people began to philosophise necessarily tended to the conclusion that all the deities were only manifestations of one power lying behind them. What was this power? Here was the turning point of Indian religion. The answer might have been monotheistic. But as a fact the answer was pantheistic. The whole world was God. This was the doctrine developed as a faith in the Brahmanas between 1,000-800 B.C. It reached its orthodox climax in the Vedānta, which explained the universe synthetically as a development from one principle, the Supreme Soul, called Brahma or Paramātmā. The Supreme Soul was both the efficient and material cause of the world: both made the world and was the matter out of which the world was made. In the seventh century, B.C., Kapila, the founder of the Cankhya philosophy, made a determined attack on the pantheism and orthodoxy of his day and there was little doubt that Buddhism, which dated from the fifth century, B.C., owed its origin directly to the Cankhya philosophy. Kapila was the first great empirical philosopher in the history of the world. His name had been forgotten; yet it was he that laid the foundations of empiricism as they stand to-day. He based his philosophy on experience and used reason as his only organon. Whereas the Vedānta was a synthetic pantheism, the Cankhya was an atheistic dualism. Metaphysic for the first time had shaken itself free from the bondage of faith. The data of experience were matter and souls. As regards matter, the doctrine of Kapila was stated by modern science as the law of conservation of energy. As regards souls, modern science had nothing to say; but Kapila's argument was the metaphysical attempt to vindicate the faith long held in India of the transmigration of souls. Wherein did the Buddha differ from Kapila? In two points. Whereas Kapila asserted the existence of souls the Buddha denied their existence; whereas Kapila asserted the existence of matter and souls from everlasting to everlasting, Buddha asserted an end, a finality. The very centre and core of Buddhist metaphysic was the denial of the existence either of souls or of a supreme soul. No one ever had and it was impossible that one should ever have experience of a soul. The soul always eluded your observation, for the soul was the instrument by which you observed. The soul must, we considered by metaphysical science, be an expression for the identity of the Ego as the supreme condition of the object. You could not examine the Ego because the Ego was the condition of your being able to examine at all. Therefore, said the Buddha, it could not be ultimate reality? Matter was doubtless an object of experience. Was it therefore the ultimate reality? No: for matter was conditioned by human perception. If the soul was not real how much less could the objective world, could matter, which was known only to the soul, be real? What then was ultimate reality? Ultimate reality, said Buddha, was nothing, was non-entity. That was the last word of Buddhist metaphysic; and from that first principle the whole of its ethical teaching was derived. Now most of them, he daresay, were of opinion that a metaphysic which concluded that the ultimate reality was nothing had stultified itself before the tribunal of experience and was consequently worthless. Yet Hegel adopted as the starting point of his metaphysic the conclusion of Buddhism that nothing was real. And though the last word of Buddhist metaphysic was that nothing was the ultimate reality, this must not be mistaken for agnosticism. On the contrary Buddhism was thoroughly gnostic. It was not with the helplessness of a despairing scepticism but with the joy of a great salvation that the Buddha proclaimed to the world that nothing was real. Buddhism was the inversion of Hegelian dialectic. Whereas Hegel, after proving that Being was Nothing, or rather that Being was forever passing into Nothing and Nothing into Being, concluded that the truth of these con-

ceptions was Becoming, and by means of the conception of Becoming or development advanced from the most abstract datum of thought to its consummation in the concrete notion of self-consciousness. Buddhism reversed the process and argued from the empirical datum of Becoming to the bare abstraction of Nothing, wherein it found the equivalent of Being and therfore of ultimate reality. Thought had moved in a strange circle since the time of Prince Gautama, and the origin of Buddhism was curiously repeated in the history of the school of British empirical philosophy. The reply to Buddha, said the lecturer in conclusion, was to be found in Kant, who conclusively demonstrated that knowledge was not only a posteriori but was a priori as well. There was no knowledge which was not the joint product of reason and experience, the co-ordination of sense-impressions under the laws of the mind; or in Kant's own famous words, "Thoughts without content are empty: perceptions without concepts are blind. Knowledge arises only from their united action." And with the proof that such union was possible, Kant proved that there was knowledge, that there was reality, that the Nothing, the Zero of Buddhism was but an abstraction from that which was ultimately real, the self-conscious thinking subject. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY invited discussion.

Rev. F. J. HARDY remarked that the lecturer had said that all religions were metaphysical. Would he not say that Christianity was the one exception? It was either true or false but it professed to be historical and Jesus Christ was said to have come into the world to deliver us. He thought Christianity was not metaphysical and that that was the most valuable thing about it. As to the ultimate reality being nothing, he contended that it had been proved that it was exactly opposed to that.

Professor SHAR observed that he was overwhelmed with the sense of the impossibility of the Western mind following the reasoning of Buddha that there is nothing and that everything is nothing. Perhaps there was something lacking in the Western mind to enable them to arrive at that conclusion.

Mr. CLEMENTI said in reply that there must be metaphysical element in Christianity, for was it not a search after the ultimate facts of existence? What was meant by death and life and what was meant by God? In so far as it failed to answer these questions and convince the thinking man of its truth it was an unsuccessful metaphysic. If it answered them it was a successful metaphysic. But Christianity was not a religion which relied on reason and experience alone. Therefore it was fundamentally distinct from Buddhism. Christianity held that beyond reason there was faith. With regard to the other part of Mr. Hardy's contention the lecturer said there were many Eastern students who agreed with his argument, and he referred the querist to the religious books of the East. As to Professor Shar's remark that there was a difference between the Eastern and Western mind, he could not take that view at all. The philosophic conclusions that were proved by reason in the West were proved by reason in the East.

HIS EXCELLENCY asked the meeting to join him in thanking Mr. Clementi for his scholarly lecture. The conclusion of the great metaphysicians, Kapila Gautama, the Buddha and the rest, was that the goal of all our toiling lives according to these dreams is—nothing. These metaphysicians must have been a body of sad seekers after truth, but for himself he would say that the element that united body and soul in the joy of existence and the hope of eternity was the lightning flash of faith, without which the deepest thinker is but a blind groping in palpable blackness.

The meeting then dispersed.

The Kokumin (Tokyo) states that the total number of foreign visitors to Japan during last year is put at 18,855, of whom 12,013 landed at Nagasaki, 4,877 at Yokohama, 3,060 at Kobe, 374 at Moji, 73 at Hakodate, 31 at Shimoda, 15 at Osaka and 192 at other ports. They are classified into 9,497 Chinese, 2,861 Englishmen, 2,063 Americans, 1,687 Russians, 752 Germans, 332 Frenchmen, 306 Koreans and 153 Indians.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RIFLE AND CARBINE MEETING.

The prize meeting in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, which commenced at Kowloon on the 28th ult. on the Naval and Rifle Association ranges, concluded on the 14th inst., when Lady Blake distributed the prizes. Apart from its general interest, the meeting was invaluable in the direction of utility, for after all straight shooting is a more desirable accomplishment than a merely ornamental proficiency in drill. The Volunteers were all the better for the excellent practice they were provided with, and if the trouble of completing the necessary arrangements was not slight, Major Pritchard, the Commandant of the Corps, and his able committee have their reward in the success attending their labours. The ranges were 200, 400, 500, and 600 yards, and the number of shots at each was seven. Two sighters were allowed at each range in every competition, and the programme included a carbine handicap, carbine aggregate (handicap), carbine aggregate (net scores), rifle handicap, rifle aggregate (handicap), rifle aggregate (net scores), Corps championship, officers' handicap, ladies' purse, ladies' nomination, and a consolation prize, besides a match between the instructors and staff. The Corps championship goes to the competitor with the highest net aggregate with either rifle or carbine, and the cup is to be won two years in succession before becoming the property of the holder. Bom. Cameron won it this year with the carbine. The light on Saturday was good, but a tricky wind operated against the marksmen, whose scoring was nevertheless highly creditable. When all the cards had been handed in the ceremony of rewarding the winners was proceeded with, Lady Blake, who was accompanied by Sir Henry Blake, Miss Blake, and Sir John Keane, Private Secretary to His Excellency, performing it charmingly. Just before the distribution of the awards Major Pritchard addressed a few words to the assembly, which included a number of civilians. He expressed the pleasure of all at the presence of the party from Government House, and commented on the kindness of Miss Blake in personally collecting the Ladies' Purse, which had been presented by the ladies of Hongkong. Gunner Pearce, the winner, handed Miss Blake a bouquet of violets as he accepted the prize from her hands, and a similar graceful attention was paid to Lady Blake. Cheers for the Vice-regal party and for Major Pritchard and the officers of the Corps consummated the ceremony and brought to a close an interesting event in the history of the Colony's Volunteer regiment. Appended are the prize list and the names of the members of the committee and the donors of prizes:—

PRIZE LIST.

- Carbine Handicap (200 yards).—1, Gun. Pearce, 35; 2, Cor. Deas, 33; 3, Ser. Vincent, 31.
 Carbine Handicap (400 yards).—1, Gun. Strike, 35; 2, Bom. Grey, 33; 3, Gun. A. A. Alves, 33.
 Carbine Handicap (500 yards).—1, Gun. Penning, 35; 2, Gun. Cross, 32; 3, Bom. Mackie, 31.
 Carbine Aggregate (handicap).—1, Gun. Penning, 98; 2, Bom. Cameron, 97; 3, Bom. Grey, 94.
 Carbine Aggregate (net scores).—1, Bom. Cameron, 94; 2, Gun. Strike, 90.
 Rifle Handicap (200 yards).—1, Sapper Russell, 33; 2, Capt. Ordish, 32.
 Rifle Handicap (500 yards).—1, Ser. Parkes, 31; 2, Gun. Pidgeon, 29.
 Rifle Handicap (600 yards).—1, Gun. Stewart, 31; 2, Gun. Horley, 29.
 Rifle Aggregate (handicap).—1, Cor. Lapsley, 93; 2, Gun. Stewart, 83.
 Rifle Aggregate (net scores).—1, Cor. Lapsley, 93.
 Corps Championship.—1, Bom. Cameron, 94.
 Officers only (handicap).—Major Chapman, 89.
 Instructors and Staff only (net score).—1, Ser. Bartolome.
 Ladies' Purse (net score; 200 yards).—1, Gun. Pearce.
 Ladies' Nomination (net score; 200 yards).—1, Gun. Pidgeon; 2, Bom. Cameron; 3, Ser. Penning; 4, Gun. Strike; 5, Gun. Horley; 6, Lieut. Smythe; 7, Ser. Stewart; 8, Ser. Maj.

Mackenzie; 9, Gun. Abraham; 10, Gun. Holm's; 11, Cor. Lapsley; 12, Ser. Parkes.
 Consolation (net score; 200 yards).—1, Gun. Rodgers, 33.

OFFICE-BEARERS

Committee:—Major Pritchard, Capt. Ordish, Lieut. Lammert, Lieut. Craik, Lieut. Northcote, C. S. M. Hooper, Sergt. Stewart, Sergt. Parkes, Sergt. Andrew, Corporal Warren, Bombr. Hance, and Bombr. Hay.
 Hon. Secretaries:—Major Pritchard and Lieut. Northcote.

DONORS OF PRIZES.

H. E. Sir Henry Blake; H. E. Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne; Commodore Robinson and Dockyard Officials; Dockyard European Staff; Dockyard Works Loans Officials; Officers of the Corps; Hongkong Dock Co. Staff; Sir C. P. Chater; H. N. Mody, Esq.; W. A. Baker, Esq., and Messrs. Brewer & Co.
 The Ladies' Nomination prizes were presented by:—Messrs. C. E. Le Munyon; Watson & Co.; Kelly & Walsh; Price & Co.; Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.; Lane, Crawford & Co.; Kuhn & Komor; Powell & Co.; Ying Kee; Lock Hing; Wang Hing, and A Choo.

HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

The annual report of the Observatory prepared by Mr. F. G. Eigg, Acting Director, is published in the *Government Gazette*. From it we learn that the comparison of weather forecasts, issued daily about 11 a.m., with the weather subsequently experienced has shown the following results: Success, 56 per cent.; partial success, 35 per cent.; partial failure, 8 per cent.; failure, 1 per cent. The China Coast Meteorological Register was printed every morning at the Observatory, and information regarding storms was telegraphed to Hongkong and exhibited on notice-boards as often and as fully as such information could be justified by the weather telegrams received. This happened on 95 days in 1902. The red drum was hoisted 5 times, the red south cone twice, black drum 3 times, the black south cone twice, the black north cone 3 times, and the black ball once. The typhoon gun was fired 3 times. Printed bulletins for general distribution were issued on 26 occasions. The distribution of the China Coast Meteorological Register has been extended, and since last summer it has been delivered free daily to all shipping firms. His Honour the Commissioner of Weihaiwei has been good enough to cause meteorological observations to be made there twice daily, and by the courtesy of the Eastern Extension and Australasian Telegraph Company, these observations have been transmitted to the Observatory free by cable since November last. The thanks of the Government are due to the Telegraph Companies, who continue to forward the meteorological telegrams from outposts to Hongkong free of charge, and also to the staffs of the Eastern Extension and Australasian Telegraph Company at Sharp Peak, Malate, Iloilo, Bacolod and Cebu, who make and transmit observations twice daily.

Telegraphic connection with Victoria was interrupted during the year on 39 days, and of course during thunderstorms. During 1902, in addition to meteorological registers kept at about 40 stations on shore, 1,253 ship logs have been copied on board or forwarded by the captains. The total number of vessels whose log-books have been made use of, was 164. The total number of days' observations (counting separately those made on board different ships on the same day) was 9,073.

The entry of observations made at sea in degree squares for the area between 9 deg. South and 45 deg. North latitude, and between the longitude of Singapore and 180 deg. East of Greenwich for the construction of trustworthy pilot charts, has been continued by Miss Dobersch, and 360,692 in all have now been entered.

During the past year one barometer and two aneroids have been verified, and in addition several hundred barometers and aneroids on board ship were compared with the Observatory's standard. This work is done free of cost.

For the purpose of payments in the Straits Settlements District Command the dollar has been fixed at a value of 1/7 for the quarter commencing on April 1.

THE SIBERIAN ROUTE.

SHANGHAI-DALNY STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
 The N. C. Daily News of the 11th inst. has the following paragraph:—

"The steamer *Mongolia* of the Chinese Eastern Railway Co.'s Seagoing Steamship Service has just made the run from Dalny to Shanghai in 34 hours from the time of leaving the former port to the mooring of the steamer at her buoy in this river. She will leave in future every Thursday from Shanghai, and will connect at Dalny with the *train de luxe* for Europe, and from this week the trip can be regularly made every week in 21 days from Shanghai to Paris. In about three months' time there will be two *trains de luxe* a week, and it will not be long before this becomes the favourite route to and from Europe for all to whom time is a consideration or who do not thoroughly enjoy a long sea voyage."

In another issue of our Northern contemporary appears the following:—"Beyond question the two finest local steamers running in these waters are the C. E. R. S. *Mongolia*, of 1,627 tons net register, Captain Podalka, which is now running weekly between Shanghai and Dalny in connection with the *train de luxe* from Dalny to Moscow, and her sister-ship the *Manchuria*, which runs between Nagasaki and Dalny. The *Mongolia* is a new twin-screw steamer, built at Trieste, chiefly for passengers, with a speed of 17½ knots. She made her last run from Dalny to Shanghai in 32 hours' actual steaming time, the distance being 553 nautical miles, and the average speed 17.3 knots. This means that the Shanghai-Dalny can now travel from the Bund to the English Channel in twenty-one days, with only one night at sea. The programme is for the *Mongolia* to leave here on Thursday morning and arrive at the wharf at Dalny on Friday afternoon. Passengers can sleep and breakfast on board, or go to a hotel, as they prefer; they will have the greater part of the day at Dalny, the *train de luxe* leaving at 4 p.m. on Saturday."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE CLOUD ON THE HORIZON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
 Hongkong, 16th March.

SIR,—The controversy started by "Humbag" is likely to be a long one, and it is to be regretted therefore that the points raised by him are but side issues. The "cloud on the horizon"—the term used by me to describe the threatened recrudescence of anti-foreign military activity in China—has been entirely overlooked: as is usual with critics whose object is to vent their wrath on the writer of unpleasant truths, the main issue has been ignored. It is a matter for regret, therefore, that it should be necessary to take up time in explanations of my meaning with regard to what I do not regard as a matter of much importance—as I stated pretty clearly in my second letter—and which, as also stated by me, I only used as an illustration. The important part of the matter is the question of assistance given to nations of the Chinese type without guarantee that the strength thereby obtained will not be used in an uncivilised manner for purposes harmful alike to China and Europe. The point on which "Humbag" lays stress is the action, or rather the mental attitude, of one individual, and he seems to regard the morality or immorality of that attitude as not worthy of discussion, and devotes his energies in a long letter to emphasising the supposition that Sir Robert Hart did not do or mean what I alleged seemed to be the logical outcome of his acts and words, and in one case, though he did it, did it many years earlier than is generally supposed. I am not much concerned as to my ability or inability to change "Humbag's" mind on the views he holds respecting this side issue. To endeavour to convince an angry critic who states that his opponent's "head . . . is instinct with a perfect tribe of errors and is virtually a veritable nidus of fallacies in general," would be as hopeless as it is unnecessary. But silence is often taken to mean inability to reply, and it will at least serve some purpose not only to show that "Humbag's" tirade is not so effective as

he would have us believe, but that in attempting to demolish a *simulacrum* he has left the main issue untouched.

In the spring of 1900 there was not much distinction to be drawn between Boxers and Chinese Government troops. The complicity of the Chinese Government and of the Empress Dowager in the Boxer atrocities and the attack on the Legations has been "proved up to the hilt," and is generally admitted, even by Sir Robert Hart. If his articles are not a long plea for the pardon of the guilty, what are they? Will "Humbug" allege that their object was to bring the guilty to justice? Though Sir Robert Hart, whom "Humbug" compares to the captain of a band of robbers, did not perhaps in so many words express approval of the "Boxer volunteers," yet the argument which follows his plea for condonation "of the present uprising" is that Boxerism will continue to such an extent that in 50 years' time it will "imperil the world's future," and that the Chinese Government "will be quite right to encourage, uphold, and develop this national Chinese movement"—i.e., Boxerism—which "bodes no good for the rest of the world." Where there should have been strong disapproval, there is at least tacit approval. If anyone were to say, for instance, that A. would be quite right to encourage B. to kill C., I should not consider it unfair to call that an expression of approval of, or even an incitement to murder, and whether or not the accomplishment of the crime received his subsequent applause, the mental attitude indicated is quite sufficient to establish my case that Sir Robert Hart, a foreigner, was on the Chinese (Boxer, Dowager, Imperial troops—all at that time much the same) and not on the foreign side, and doing what he could to get the guilty party "let down gently." These inferences are no more than legitimate criticism, and are the logical conclusion from Sir Robert Hart's own printed statements. Had Sir Robert Hart said that the Chinese Government would be "quite right" to try to suppress this savage spirit and endeavour to lead its people in the straight and narrow way of civilised progress, and to change their minds as to the lawfulness of killing people of whom they disapprove, I should have had nothing to say. "Humbug" goes so far as to describe this as an "infamous accusation" of an "atrocious act," and he talks about "criminality" and "a charge of such exceptional gravity." I did not use these strong expressions—they are "Humbug's" own language—on the other hand, had my main object been to write an account of Sir Robert Hart's attitude during the anti-foreign outbreak, which it was not, I should certainly not have omitted to dwell upon the difficulty anyone who does not serve his own country must feel himself in under circumstances of the kind caused by the outbreak of 1900. Should there be other passages in Sir Robert Hart's articles implying disapproval of Boxerism, then his argument is self-contradictory and consequently, in so far as it is, worthless. The impression left on my mind by a perusal of this angry tirade of "Humbug's" is that he is smarting under my suggestion that the anti-foreign militarism of the Chinese in 1900 might as likely as not have resulted in the partition of China and the abolition of the Imperial Maritime Customs; but lest he should feel inclined to apply to this suggestion one of his favourite adjectives, let me hasten to point out that no language could be clearer than that in which Sir Robert Hart not only states that "the Boxers of the future will make residence in China impossible for foreigners, will take back from foreigners everything foreigners have taken from China [nothing is said as to what is to happen to legitimate acquisitions], will pay off old grudges with interest [revenge, an inferior and unchristianlike sentiment, to fend off which from China, was "Humbug" says, Sir Robert Hart's motive!], and will carry the Chinese flag and arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day," &c., but also that "foreigners must some day go." I will not stop to try and picture the state of things in, say, England, Germany, Japan, or any great commercial nation, after all the foreigners have gone, but will merely remark that such suggestions as the establishment of free trade, or that if China were partitioned the present Customs service would come to an end, are much milder than

the sweeping prophecy that "foreigners"—meaning all foreigners, including himself—"must some day go." "Humbug" must either believe that Sir Robert Hart is not sincere, or that when this great exodus—or is it to be the worst massacre the world has ever seen?—takes place, the Boxers, about to "carry the Chinese flag and arms," &c., into remote parts of the world, and "imperil its future," will be discriminating and humane enough to allow him to stay and carry on in peace a vocation for which the *raison d'être* will, by the hypothesis, have ceased to exist. It will require a greater man than Sir Robert Hart to collect duty on goods which never arrive. The situation will at least be relieved by the element of humour if not of pathos. It seems not unreasonable to believe that with the abolition of the "privilege" of trading with this great, savage, non-commercial Boxer nation, must go the abolition of foreign inspectors of Customs, and if all foreigners, without exception, are to go, we have the restoration of the old water-tight compartment idea, with similar results to those which would arise from each house in a town or city shutting itself off completely from every other house. "Humbug" asks if I insinuate that it was black Nemesis which caused Sir Robert Hart to flee to the British Legation? I did not, but I thank "Humbug" for a good suggestion. I said nothing about his being "moved by terror" or not being "tinctured with humanity." I am quite prepared to admit that his flight for safety to the British Legation was the wisest thing he could have done, and no doubt his careful fulfilment of the duty assigned him of sitting by one of the Legation wells and seeing that no one took more than his proper share of water, was evidence of "his native manliness and inherent grit," and that the "warm tribute of appreciation from his intrepid countrymen"—and, I hope, others as well—was fully deserved. In view of his mental attitude towards the Boxers subsequently disclosed in his magazine articles, it must have required no small amount of courage and self-control to remain quietly seated at the well instead of rising up and endeavouring to persuade the besieged that the Boxers were people with a great future whom the Chinese Government was right to encourage. "Humbug's" British Field Marshal is trotted out somewhat gratuitously. It would be cruel to suggest that the F. M. in question was an authority on the art of running away from those who pay one when the odds are too heavy for safety, or that he knew he was addressing one who was biased (the word is "Humbug's" own) in favour of Sir Robert Hart. The only purpose he serves is to express his "appreciation of the position Sir Robert Hart strove to maintain in respect of the treatment of China" after the torture and murder of helpless women and children and other "condonable" acts. Further, I see no inconsistency in the statement that though he feared the punishment of China was morally certain, he should have done his best to ward off that punishment. He did not know that it was certain, any more than he really knows that the Boxers will imperil the world's future. The "juster appreciation of the value of exact statement," shown to be as much wanting in "Humbug's" letter as he alleges it is in mine, is further shown in his next perversion. Had he read my letter carefully and quoted the whole passage, he would have seen that "the world in general" was used, and I maintain rightly used, to signify the public reached by a paper or magazine, and had the quotation been rightly instead of only partly given by him, it would have shown that I did not, as "Humbug" seems to imagine, fancy that an English magazine article would influence the whole world or even the whole of Europe, nor can I agree with him that volunteering stank in the nostrils of every European except England. Militarism is unfortunately too prevalent at present time in most countries in Europe, and is every year becoming a more serious burden. "Humbug" simply states that the writing of articles containing, to put it as mildly as possible, at least not anti-Boxer sentiments, was merely to "convey to the public [presumably European] mind a notion of the sentiment that in his estimation was stirring the mind and heart of the Chinese people." With what object? I

cannot believe that this conveyance was made without any object. No doubt, if "Humbug" is right, the "public mind" was duly grateful to Sir Robert Hart for undertaking the duties of an extra newspaper reporter on the subject of the sentiment stirring the mind and heart of the Chinese people. Whether it was or not, I made no assertion that Sir Robert Hart wished to "gull" the public. Let "Humbug" read, mark, learn and inwardly digest his own dictum that "where two motives may be assigned, the worst has the chance of being preferred." The only "justifiable" motives, of course, in a pro-Boxer writer, are the highest which the human mind is capable of entertaining. Though I may not have a "clear insight into the significance of words," I at any rate hold, in common with the *London Times*, that Sir Robert Hart wrote in support of the anti-foreign party in China as being most advantageous to his own interests, which are to all intents and purposes identifiable with those of his Chinese employers. It was not unfair, too, to assume, in view of the attitude he has always taken up, that his substitution, in his first telegram, of the word "ordered" for the word "requested," which was the word used by the Tsungli Yamen, indicated a certain amount of exultation at the prospect or possibility since he himself was neither ordered nor requested to leave) of occupying what could not but have been a very prominent and important position, but it is unfair to imply that I assumed that if he had the wish to remain (he surely cannot reasonably without great injustice be supposed to have had the wish to leave his post and those for whom he was responsible at so critical a moment) he must necessarily be able to find the means to remain. The word "privilege" used with regard to trade is another indication—carefully avoided by "Humbug"—of Sir Robert Hart's mental bias. To ascribe to me statements I did not make, to draw illogical inferences, and then to laugh at the absurdity, is scarcely consonant with those strictly logical and unbiased qualities in which "Humbug" believes me to be lacking. My illustration contained an account of the matter that is at least consistent. All that "Humbug" offers in its place, besides some gratuitous assumptions not based on fact, is two suggestions which are not only entirely unsupported by evidence, but are not even plausible.

The only other point remaining to be noticed is the one which turns around the suggestion to abolish extra-territoriality. "Humbug" is troubled about the logic of Sir Robert Hart in the quagmire. I see no difficulty. Having taken the unfortunate step of trying to persuade what public he could command that the offence of the volunteer Boxer patriots should be condoned, and finding himself in the predicament that he was instead himself labelled as a pro-Boxer, he squelched right through to the wholly anti-foreign side. My point is that the direction of his course, like that of a retrograding Pilgrim, has been and is away from the Promised Land back towards the City of Destruction. Nearly a quarter of a century ago "Humbug" "glanced" at a "long extract" from a paper by Sir Robert Hart which, from glancing at it, he was able to know contained a strenuous advocacy for the abolition of extra-territoriality. Therefore, says "Humbug," it is illogical to a sane that his latest assertion of his convictions on the question were caused by the events just preceding that latest assertion. Whatever caused the alleged first assertion of them (and, though I was aware that there had been at least one previous assertion—as I have it in my possession—it would be interesting to have the "long extract" referred to in full), the second assertion, "Humbug" argues, must have resulted from the same cause. If not, then it was either uncaused or had another cause. Not having knowledge of the first cause, I am unable to say whether the two were similar. Whether they were or not makes no difference. In this instance the cause I believe, as I said, to have been his having become hopelessly identified with the anti-foreign party in China. According to "Humbug's" method of argument not only must all pumpkins grow on the same stalk, but an absurd suggestion loses its absurdity because it was made half a century ago! The later suggestion, indeed, is more absurd, for if foreigners are to go, the

abolition of extra territoriality will be quite superfluous.

The "did, didn't" style of controversy is wearisome, distasteful, and unprofitable, and this letter is already too long. I will therefore only state in conclusion that a just and unbiased deduction from the letter which seems so unnecessarily to have aroused "Humbug's" ire, is that Sir Robert Hart's action from first to last was dictated by what he believed to be his own (including that of those for whom he was responsible) and China's interests, and that the main issue, namely the rightness or wrongness of giving aid to nations of this type without guarantee that such action will not directly or indirectly produce great mischief, has not even been alluded to by him. Those who saw the horrible carnage during the progress of the foreign troops to Peking—though it was after all but legitimate warfare brought by China upon herself—were not unnaturally blinded to the frightful atrocities previously committed by the Chinese in many parts of China—which was not legitimate warfare, but savage massacre. And finally, had any other nation similarly hidden her talent in the ground for thousands of years, instead of making herself strong and establishing good government, she would equally have been responsible for and have deserved all the results accruing from that culpable negligence. To argue otherwise is to cut away all distinction between industry and sloth, good and bad, merit and demerit. There is apt to be too much condoning now-a-days, both of the sins of individuals and of the sins of nations.

—Yours, &c.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. D.P.]

THE WOUNDING OF A TIDEWAITER AT MACAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"
Hongkong, 14th March.

SIR,—Referring to the paragraph in your issue of the 12th inst. of the wounding of a tidewater, the affair has been somewhat misrepresented. The tidewater was not "under the influence of liquor"; he was proceeding quietly in a ricksha to where a sampan was waiting to convey him to Jappa, when his ricksha was stopped by Portuguese soldiers. He stepped out to remonstrate and was cowardly assaulted. He now lies severely wounded in the Macao Hospital with no less than seven bayonet wounds.

He was not "thrown in the water and rescued," but during the struggle fell in and climbed out himself.

This is not the first time a foreigner has been assaulted by Portuguese soldiers in Macao.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

ROBBERIES IN THE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"
Hongkong, 16th March.

SIR,—There have lately been several robberies in the Colony, in the roads and in houses. Why not import bloodhounds to track the thieves? In America they have been used with advantage, and with a good scent these hounds will follow and find.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

At the Shanghai Police Court on the 9th inst. Harry Wilson, a master mariner, but at present third officer on the *Perla*, was charged by his wife with wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for his wife and infant children, and by such neglect caused her to live separately and apart from her husband. The parties were married in Hongkong in 1899, and the defendant, who stated that he had been twenty-four years on this coast, denied in his evidence that he had deserted his wife. He merely went down to Hongkong to seek employment, as he could find none in Shanghai. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, said there was nothing to justify the Court in granting an order of separation, and dismissed the case. The wife said she would have nothing more to do with her husband until he proved or withdrew certain accusations he had made against her character.

THE BROUGH COMPANY AT THE THEATRE.

"THE VILLAGE PRIEST."

Exchanging the light garb of farcical comedy for the sombre attire of genuine drama, the Brough Company on the 13th appeared in Sydney Grundy's powerful creation, *A Village Priest*, and made the transformation with all the realism at their command. Applied to the Broughs, the term versatile is far from a misnomer and indeed fails to convey an adequate conception of the wonderful resource of the organisation which Mr. and Mrs. Brough so ably lead. The story told in *A Village Priest* is a tragic one, and where previously the laughter of a delighted audience following the absurdities of fanciful comedy had made the very walling, now only silence reigned as every phase of the tragedy was revealed, the deep interest aroused making applause a distracting thing. One and all, the performers excelled themselves, Mr. Brough as L'Abbé Dubois carrying the audience with him from the rise of the curtain to its fall. The full cast was as follows:

Abbé Dubois	Mr. Brough
Jean Torquenie	Mr. W. T. Lovell
Armand D'Arcay	Mr. Ernest Vere
A Captain of Gendarmes	Mr. Orlando Daly
François	Mr. Higson
Madame D'Arcay	Miss Susie Vaughan
Comtesse de Tremellian	Mrs. Brough
Marguerite de Tremellian	Miss Brenda Gibson
Jeanne Torquenie	Miss Temple
Madeleine	Miss Gillies Brown

The very amusing farcical comedy *Facing the Music* was produced in the Theatre by the Brough Company on the 14th inst. before a full house. The piece was first played in the Colony a few months ago by the Janet-Waldorf Company, but Saturday's representation was in some respects different. Mr. Brough took the leading character, in the person of John Smith, and played with his usual ability, keeping the audience in continual laughter. Mr. Leslie Victor's impersonation of the Rev. John Smith was also decidedly clever and very funny. The part of Dick Desmond was ably taken by Mr. M. McLean, and Mr. O. Daly appeared as the Colonel and Mr. P. Walshe as the detective sergeant, and their share in the performance was very creditable. Miss Brenda Gibson was excellent as Mable (the Curate's wife) and the same must also be said of Mrs. Brough as Nora and Miss Temple as Mrs. Ponting. The performance altogether was excellent and thoroughly enjoyed by those present.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

The *Tyranny of Tears* was the production on the 16th inst. Though perhaps the comedy may not be called Mr. Haddon Chambers's best, yet it has a great deal to recommend it. Set in the damp environment of an emotional wife's tears, the story of the domestic life of the successful novelist, Charles Parbury, is summed up in Parbury's own words—If I wish to dine with a friend—tears! Or to go on a walking tour for two or three days—tears! Or to spend the evening at the Club—tears! Despite it all, however, he loves his wife just as much as she loves him, and so he endures. Following a latter-day practice amongst novelists, Parbury has his work type-written, and for this purpose employs a prepossessing young lady named Clara Woodward, who allows her sympathy for Mr. Parbury in his domestic worries to betray her into committing a slight indiscretion. She kisses her employer's photograph, and is caught in the act by Mrs. Parbury, who is deceived into imagining that the young lady loves Parbury, which in reality is not the case, for the relationship between the two is purely that of master and servant. However, Mrs. Parbury prefers to see danger where none exists and demands the dismissal of the typist. Parbury refuses to send her away unless a definite reason is stated, and neither of the two ladies will give him the true one. Mrs. Parbury becomes indignant at her husband's attitude—which has derived a not inconsiderable amount of stiffening from the remarks of a bachelor friend who laughs at his marital subjection—and leaves him for a brief period, during which the bachelor in question, George Gunning, becomes engaged to Miss Woodward. The situation thus relieved, Mrs.

Parbury returns in contentment to home, and so peace is restored.

In its performance of the comedy the Brough Company gave another excellent account of themselves, and won applause as hearty as it was spontaneous. Mr. Brough impersonated Clement Parbury, a part for which he is admirably fitted. He played the rôle to the best possible advantage and always convincingly—just as we should have expected him to play it. As the fearful wife Miss Temple had a difficult character to depict, but she acted charmingly, and succeeded in reconciling her audience to the part. Mrs. Brough was capitally suited as Clara Woodward, which part she characterised with easy grace and artistic finish. Mr. W. T. Lovell made a first-rate George Gunning, always humorous and realistic, and as Colonel Amytage Mr. Orlando Daly scored an undoubted success. Miss F. Gillies Brown and Mr. Percy Walsh as servants completed the cast, and played their respective parts to the satisfaction of all. The scenery was again in complete harmony with the nature of the piece.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

The Brough Company gave their farewell performance in the Theatre Royal the 17th inst. when *Are You a Mason?* was repeated by special request before a crowded and highly appreciative audience.

Mr. Brough in a farewell speech at the fall of the curtain alluded to the need for improvements in the Theatre. He mentioned that a well-known resident—"not in the tea trade"—was interesting himself in the matter, and expressed the hope that the improvements would be carried out by the time the Company returned to the Colony. The Broughs sailed for Shanghai on the 18th inst. by the *Athenian*.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The race for the cup presented by the Vice-Commodore (Commodore C. G. Robinson, R.N.) took place on the 14th inst. The course was Kowloon Rock, Channel Rocks, Meyer's East Buoy, and Channel Rocks (all to starboard). The wind was very tricky and squally, mostly from the south. *Alannah* got the best of the start, crossing the line almost immediately after gunfire with most of the rest of the fleet fairly level a few lengths astern. Changes in the position of the boats were frequent in the course of the race owing chiefly to the wind, but *Dione's* superiority to the rest, which was soon established, took her over the line at the end considerably ahead of her rivals though she was unable to save her time on *Maid Marian*. *Payne*, *Erica* and *Alannah*, who finished on the handicap in the order given. At the end of the race the Vice-Commodore presented his handsome cup to Mr. Rouse, the helmsman of the *Maid Marian*. The handicap, times of finishing, and corrected times were as follows:—

	H. M. S.	Net time.
<i>Dione</i> scratch...	4 30 0	4 30 0
<i>Alannah</i> 5m. ...	4 34 03	4 29 03
<i>Ronilo</i> 8m. ...	4 41 31	4 33 31
<i>Colleen</i> 8m. ...	4 42 05	4 34 05
3 <i>Erica</i> 8m. ...	4 35 45	4 27 45
<i>Kathleen</i> 8m. ...	4 42 45	4 34 45
<i>Mia</i> 5m. ...	did not finish	
<i>Iris</i> 1m. 5s. ...	did not finish	
1 <i>Maid Marian</i> 12m. 30s. ...	4 35 45	4 23 15
<i>Doreen</i> 14m. 30s. ...	4 43 20	4 33 50
<i>Chanticleer</i> 14m. 30s. ...	4 57 22	4 43 52
2 <i>Payne</i> 22m. 30s. ...	4 43 46	4 26 16

The eleventh club race on the 15th inst. produced one of the finest struggles that has ever been witnessed in Hongkong Harbour between the Payne designed cracks *Vernon* and *Dione*. There was quite a fresh breeze, with hard squalls, from the south, but as the ebb strengthened shortly before the starting hour the wind died down and became quite light and fluky.

Dione was on the line at gunfire, while *Alannah* forced *Vernon* the wrong side of the mark-boat thereby giving her a very bad start. *Dione* was well on her journey when *Alannah*, which had started a little behind her, hailed her that her re-call flag was up. *Dione* though she could not make out the hated signal thought it best to return and re-cross the line. This gave her rival more than a quarter of a mile start before *Dione* was in pursuit.

again. However Vernon and Alannah got hung up for some time near the Channel Rocks and Dione caught them rounding the mark. A fierce row began between Vernon and Dione. The latter tried to luff her formidable antagonist out of the inside berth at the Kowloon Rocks but failed, and rounded first astern and then shot up on Vernon's weather, and sailing a little the faster when it came to windward work crossed her rival off the cement works. Some pretty weather boating then ensued, Dione keeping her rival under her lee, and so they raced to Meyers' Buoy, where in the lighter wind Vernon cleverly slipped through her rival's lee and once more assumed pride of place rounding the buoy. The pair then reached away in a very faint air for the Channel Rocks, but presently Vernon picked up a little puff while Dione was blanketed by a passing junk and strung out a long lead. Dione, however, picked up a breeze this time from the north-west and almost ran up on her rival again at the Channel Rocks. The pair then had another very interesting bout to windward in the light wind up to Kowloon Rocks. Dione, who unluckily burst her jib purchase on loosing down the sail which was not setting well, which cost her a few lengths, could not quite catch Vernon and rounded the rocks about two lengths astern. It was a reach to Meyers' buoy again and in a better breeze it looked as if Dione would catch Vernon, but off Hung Hom point she got left for a few seconds while a kind puff carried Vernon well away from her. This was practically the end of a fine race, for Dione could never get on terms again and Vernon won with a substantial margin.

The following are the times, etc.:-

1st CLASS.				
	H. M. S.	points.	total	
Vernon	5 7 12	10	70	
Dione	5 8 41	4	71	
Alannah	gave up	0	19	
ONE-DESIGN CLASS.				
	H. M. S.	points.	total	
Bonito	5 20 4	1	29	
Kathleen	5 20 50	4	50	
Colleen	5 28 23	1	31	
Min	5 29 45	0	21	
Erica	gave up	0	36	

2ND CLASS				
	H. M. S.	points.	total	
Iris	5 27 8	1	45	
Doreen	5 29 43	4	32	
Payne	5 36 12	10	56	
Maid Marian	gave up	0	27	
Chanticleer	gave up	0	11	

The last race will be sailed on the 29th inst. and the result will be watched with much interest.

CRICKET.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES v. THE REST.

This was a return match, on the 14th inst., the first having ended in a victory for the Rest. Both sides were fairly strong and pretty equally matched, and an interesting and even game was the result. During the four hours of actual play, no less than 425 runs were scored, so that there was plenty of life in the game, and, though the bowling and fielding were hardly up to the mark, the batting generally was above the average and was always bright and attractive to watch. Garde won the toss for the Rest and a start was made at 12.10. Garde and Moore were the first pair of batsmen and Tonmin and Broadbent bowled. Both batsmen took a little time to settle down and both should have been out early in their innings—Garde was missed at the wicket and Moore ought to have been caught in the long and gave a couple of chances of stumping. However, they soon played themselves in and thereafter forced the game in great style. So quickly did they score that, in the 50 minutes before lunch, they actually knocked up 124 runs, and, in spite of repeated changes, they continued to "make hay" with the bowling until 180 runs had been "telegraphed," at which total Moore was bowled off his body for a finely hit 113. It was not, perhaps, the best innings that he has played this season, as he had a good deal of luck, nevertheless it was a splendid effort and he was deservedly applauded for his fine score. The vigour of his hitting

may be judged from the fact that his 113 contained one 6 and twenty 4's. Shelford and Blair gave comparatively little trouble, but Garde was not disposed of until the score had reached 209, when he was bowled for an admirable 67. He, too, had a fair share of luck, but his innings was a fine one nevertheless. After his departure wickets fell rapidly, but, with the total at 235 for 8 wickets he applied the closure. Bird was by far the most successful bowler and came out with the excellent analysis of 6 wickets for 49 runs. Indeed, the second time he was put on his analysis was most flattering, as he took 6 wickets for 21 runs. The fielding was beneath contempt and would have brought a blush to the cheek of any self-respecting Public School boy.

With just over two hours left for play, there did not seem to be much chance for the "Schools and Varsities"; indeed it looked odds on the Rest gaining a substantial victory. It must be said at once, however, that the Schools and Varsities rose to the occasion very creditably—the more so as they were all more or less tired by their leather hunting—and they not only managed to stave off defeat, but, when stumps were pulled up, had very little the worst of the draw. Bird and Elborough started the batting. The former did not stay long, but Fletcher and Elborough made an excellent stand and were not separated until the score had been taken to 70, at which total Fletcher was bowled for an invaluable 35. Broadbent and Fanshawe did not trouble the scorer, but Lemarchand and Elborough defied the attacks of the bowlers with great skill. Both played excellent cricket and took the score to 168 before Elborough was out l.b.w. for a really splendid innings of 88. So far as could be seen he only gave on, difficult chance—and that when his score was 70—and this fine innings coming after the excellent 45 not out of the previous Saturday certainly stamps Elborough as one of the most efficient of the Club batsmen. Long may he continue to be so! After his departure, Lemarchand continued to play soundly and when stumps were drawn at 5.15, was still not out for an admirable 52. The match thus ended in a fairly even draw, the "Schools and Varsities" having scored 190 for 6 wickets against the 235 for 8 wickets of their opponents. Dixon was the most successful bowler, taking 4 wickets for 77. The fielding was fair, and it will be noticed that Garde, as wicket-keeper, gave away only one leg-bye. The following are the full scores and analyses:-

THE REST.	
R. P. Garde, R.N. (capt.), b Ward	67
G. Moore, R.N., b Bird	113
1st T. Shelford, R.N., c Fletcher, b Bird	1
S. D. Blair, R.N., c Fletcher, b Bird	16
P. T. Lambie, c Batchelor, b Bird	3
A. C. Boxer, R.N., b Broadbent	10
1st F. H. Lewis, R.N., c Batchelor, b Bird	10
J. T. Dixon, b Bird	0
1st R. Thesiger, R.N., not out	0
1st N. Sartorius, R.N., } did not bat	
1st H. D. Colville, R.N., }	
Extras	15

Total (for 8 wickets) 235

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND VARSITIES.	
R. E. O. Bird, b Dixon	6
A. C. E. Elborough, l.b.w., b Moore	88
M. Fletcher, b Dixon	35
F. M. Broadbent, R.N., b Dixon	0
1st Fanshawe, R.A., b Dixon	0
W. R. Lemarchand, not out	52
A. G. Ward (capt.), b Blair	6
F. H. Batchelor, R.N., not out	2
1st Toulmin, R.M.L.I., }	
J. Hooper, }	
J. P. Jordan, }	
Extras	1

Total (for 6 wickets) 190

BOWLING ANALYSES.

THE REST.			
	O.	M.	R. W.
Toulmin	11	3	51
Broadbent	8	1	44
R. E. O. Bird	14	3	49
Fletcher	1	—	14
Fanshawe	3	—	25
Ward	7	—	37
PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND VARSITIES.			
J. T. Dixon	25.3	5	77
S. D. Blair	9	1	37
Moore	13	—	63
Lambie	2	—	12

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. R.A.M.C.

A cricket match between the above Clubs was played on the 14th inst. at the Happy

Valley, and resulted in a victory for Craigengower by 28 runs.

Appended are the scores and analyses:-

R.A.M.C.	
Pte. Woolley, c and b Pestonji	15
Serjt. Major Allwork, run out	2
Staff-Serjt. Wilson, b Pestonji	10
Pte. Cook, c A. E. Asger, b Lammert	1
Serjt. Riordon, b Pestonji	0
Staff-Serjt. Senior, b Pestonji	0
Cop. Skinner, run out	0
Pte. Williams, b Pestonji	0
Serjt. Doarsby, b Pestonji	0
1st Harvey, not out	0
Pte. Kelly, c Ford, b Lammert	0
Extras	8

Total 47

CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

M. H. Hartam, c Allwork, b Cook	9
L. E. Lammert, c Woolley, b Cook	14
J. I. Stuart, c Woolley, c Cook	7
J. D. Kinnaird, c Skinner, b Williams	0
1st A. Rose, b Cook	5
M. E. Asger, b Cook	0
R. Raza, b Harvey	8
R. Pestonji, not out	16
E. Ford, c Skinner, b Harvey	5
A. E. Asger, c Williams, b Wilson	1
A. A. Remedios, c and b Harvey	5
Extras	5

Total 75

BOWLING ANALYSES.

R.A.M.C.			
	O.	M.	R. W.
Pestonji	10	3	19 8
Lammert	10	1	20 2
CRAIGENGOWER C.C.			
	O.	M.	R. W.
Williams	7	—	23 1
Cook	9	2	19 5
Wilson	5	2	13 1
Harvey	3	—	16 3

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "GLO Y" v. H.M.S. "OCEAN."

Being unable to effect a decision on the 5th inst. in the semi-final round of the Hongkong Challenge Shield, the above teams met again on the 14th before fully 5,000 spectators. It will be remembered that at an early stage in the previous game the Ocean's goalkeeper, Lewis, sustained injuries necessitating his removal to hospital; but even thus handicapped the Ocean had the most of the game, and it was generally anticipated that if they could draw with only ten men they would win with their full complement. Before the game commenced the Ocean were very sanguine of victory, while on the other hand the Glory only hoped to win, but were determined to make their opponents run all the way. Including the grand stand, seats had been provided for 700 people, and the accommodation was fully taken advantage of. Both teams received an ovation on entering the field, when it was noticed that there were several changes in the composition of the sides. The Ocean were the chief sufferers, Lewis still being laid up, Harper went from back to goal, whilst his place was taken by the centre, Winchalls. Jackson took up the central position and the forward line was completed by the inclusion of Coulter at inside right. In the Glory team Watson, left half, substituted Lane at outside right, and Matthews came into the side at right half. Wade crossing over to left half. The combinations lined up as follows:-

Glory—Morpan, goal; Urquhart and Booth, backs; Matthews, Cressman, and Wade, halves; Watson, Hunsford, Milford, Moore, and Cottell, forwards.

Ocean—Harper, goal; Hall (Rev. H. B.) and Winchalls, backs; Richards, Whitworth, and Bates, halves; McLean, Coulter, Jackson, Husband, and Clark, forwards.

Referee—Mr. F. Browne, Hon. Sec. H.K.F.C.

Losing the toss the Ocean kicked off against the wind. From a throw in Clark dribbled down, his shot just grazing the post. Right from the start excitement ran high, and that the players shared in the emotion was evident from the badly judged passing and unnecessary rushing about. Cottell endeavoured to make an opening, but Hall pulled him up in masterly fashion. First foul fell to the Glory from a back pass; the kick, however, went past. Milford secured the ball, dribbled down till he had drawn several opponents round him, and then passed to Cottell. Harper cleared, and play

was immediately taken to the other end, but McLean's centre was not taken up, and the ball went past. In the intervals of shouting themselves hoarse, the rival supporters sang the respective "war songs" to urge their teams to greater deeds. Whitworth had a good opportunity for a pot shot, but sent wide. Both sides were taking a long time to settle down, and combination was conspicuously absent. With the aid of the wind, the *Glory* bombed *Ocean's* goal, and but for the excitement might have opened the scoring. Throws were frequent. A corner to the *Glory* opened a series of exciting attacks, which only showed how strong was the *Ocean's* defence. A bit of the best luck fell to the *Ocean*. The *Glory* came away on a combined run, and Milford sent to Cottell, who in turn centred. Winearls, hard pressed, passed back, as he thought, to the goalkeeper who, however, had run out to take a hand in the scrimmage. The ball was rolling into the vacant goal with Milford in close attendance when Harper just caught it in time. With the exception of an occasional break away all the play was in the *Ocean's* half, where Hall and his assistants were in fine form, and though their methods of clearing by kicking into touch when very hard pressed called forth impolite remarks from their opponents' supporters, that was only to be expected. Whitworth especially was unbeatable. Milford "sand-dancing" when he should have passed, Bates had no difficulty in taking the ball from him, but this was the centre's only fault, as he was giving Hall and Winearls no leisure. The game was markedly free from fouls and was exceedingly fast and full of tricky incidents. Milford initiated another raid by passing on the run to Moore. The inside left shot, but Harper cleared and jumped aside just in time to escape Milford's forcible attentions. Half-time was called with the *Glory* still in *Ocean's* quarters, but pointless.

Immediately after the restart the *Ocean* pressed. This, however, was not to the liking of the *Glory*, who broke away and again put in a short spell of attacking. Whitworth relieved and passed to Jackson, who gave to Clark. Booth, in saving, gave away a corner, from which nothing resulted. The play was more open than in the first period. A perfectly legitimate offside decision of the referee elicited some unjustified remarks. Following the free kick ensued a scrimmage at the *Ocean's* goal, from which the score was opened, the ball being kicked against Whitworth and rebounding into the net out of Harper's reach. Milford seemed to be always on the ball. Being bested in his efforts to run round Richards, he kicked hard across his own goal, giving away a corner, which was sent past. He immediately made amends for this by scoring a second goal for his side. The ball was taken down by the left wing and sent into goal. Harper only partially cleared, and Milford, lying handy, scored, as stated above. The *Glory* were now playing a splendidly combined game, and looked like increasing their lead. Milford was again in evidence with a shot from an offside position; the resultant free kick was of small advantage. A raid into the *Ocean's* goal almost brought a score. The ball bobbed about waiting for a "scarlet" to put the final touch, but a "green" got there instead. The *Ocean* seemed at last to have found their feet, and some pretty combined runs were witnessed, but it did not look as if they would equalise, especially as Milford, beating the defence single-handed, almost netted a third—the shot striking the side of the net. Whether it was that the naval section of the spectators had worked off their superfluous energy in the first half or thought the issue now out of doubt, the game was played in quietness, with only occasional bursts of cheering. The *Ocean* were making a final effort, and gained a corner which was badly taken. Bad feeling was unfortunately coming into the game, and from a free kick resulting from a foul trip the *Ocean* had hard luck in not breaking their duck. Immediately afterwards full time was whistled to the accompaniment of lusty cheers from the supporters of the *Glory*. An interesting game ended—*Glory*, 2 goals; *Ocean*, 0.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

The *Glory's* two goals undoubtedly were lucky, but none the less deserved, as on the

day's form the flagship men were more than two points the superiors of the *Ocean*. Milford was the hero of the day; to Crossman, however, more than a little of his effectiveness was due, as the centre-half played a sterling game. The defence of both teams was on a par, but at forward the *Glory* had the pull, and thus won. For the finalists Morgan kept a safe goal: a better keeper could not be desired. The others not before mentioned were all capable men. The *Ocean* are greatly to be commiserated on the loss of their excellent goalkeeper; the consequent rearranging of the side upsetting the combination. Whitworth, Hall, Jackson, and Clark all played a particularly good game.

The spectators were kept from encroaching over the ropes by a picket of marines and blue-jackets. The general arrangements reflected great credit on the forethought and ability of Mr. F. Browne, who also filled the post of referee most impartially.

The final between the *Argonaut* and *Glory* will be played on Saturday, 28th inst. After the match Lady Blake will present the Shield and badges.

This is the second year the *Glory* have qualified as finalists. Last year they were opposed to "A" Co., R.W.F., who until the last ten minutes led by three goals, the naval men then scoring two goals in as many minutes.

HONGKONG.

Chief Inspector Mackie, who has been 31 years in the Colony's Police Force, is going home on pension next month, and went on leave on Wednesday. The duties of Chief Inspector have been taken up by Inspector Baker, who has already acted in the capacity.

A pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral on the 18th inst. between Mr. Wm. Scott Borrows, and Miss Letitia P. King, daughter of Mr. G. J. W. King, P.W.D. The Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., officiated. The happy couple left by the *Hamburg* later in the day for England.

Among the passengers by the Austrian Lloyd steamer *Franz Ferdinand*, which arrived here on the 17th inst., was Mr. F. R. Bellios, C.M.G., who came on by her from Singapore in completion of his journey out by Calcutta and Burma. Mr. Bellios has been absent from the Colony about three years.

Mr. H. L. Ferrers, barrister-at-law, who has been practising for a short time in Hongkong will leave for Penang on Saturday by the s.s. *Laisang*, to assist with the editorial work of the *Straits Echo*, a new paper which is being started there by a Chinese syndicate. Mr. Ferrers does not intend to give up his own profession entirely, but will practice there as a barrister and thus combine law with journalism. Mr. Ferrers during the short time he has been here has made numerous friends, and the good wishes of many will go with him.

The Justices of the Peace met on the 17th inst. at the Magistracy to consider an application from one Letitia Pyle for the transfer of her adjunct licence to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situated at 8, Ice House Street, under the sign of the "Waverly Hotel," to one Agnes Peter. Mr. F. A. Hazeland presided, and the other Justices present were Mr. G. H. Kemp, Mr. R. H. Craig, and Mr. C. A. P. Melbourne. There were no police objections to the transfer, and the application was granted unanimously.

The number of plague cases in the Colony since the beginning of the year has been brought up to 76 by the return issued at noon on Monday. In the previous forty-eight hours seven cases occurred—six were Chinese and one Indian. All but one Chinese are returned as dead. One case was found at the Circular Pathway; another opposite No. 18, Swatow Lane. The other Chinese cases were in houses situated in the following streets:—Tai Wo Street, Third Street, Sun Wai Lane, and the premises of H.K. Spinning and Weaving Co. The Indian case was taken from the matted at Kun-Chung, Kowloon. One further case was returned on the 17th inst., the victim being dumped at Yaumati.

In the War Office list of appointments published in the *London Gazette* of February 10th we notice that a former Hongkong resident, Second Lieut. H. G. H. Smith of the East Yorkshire Regiment, has been seconded for service in the Indian Army.

Senhor M. de Oliveira Lima, Brazilian Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, and Mrs. Lima were among the passengers who left on the 18th inst. by the German mail steamer *Hamburg*. Senhor Lima is on his way to Peru, where he has been appointed Minister. During their short stay in this Colony, Senhor Lima and wife were the guests of Senhor Conselheiro Romano, the Brazilian Consul in Hongkong. Mr. Leiria, the Vice-Consul, accompanied them to various parts of the Colony sight-seeing.

An extensive and important seizure of arms was made by the police authorities of the Colony on the 13th inst., when, in a godown at 56, Praya East, Detective-Sergeants O'Sullivan and Kerr claimed in the name of the law five thousand rifles stored there. The weapons, which consisted of various effective patterns, had been taken to pieces and packed in rice bags, thirty of which were in readiness for shipment when the seizure was made. With the object of concealing their nature, the barrels had been sprinkled with sea-water, and thus was formed a superficial coating of rust which gave them the appearance of old gas-pipes; this rust was easily removed, however, showing the shining metal underneath. A gang of sixty coolies was engaged and the arms were shipped on board a junk and ultimately deposited at the Central Police Station. Two arrests have been made, the prisoners being found in a house in Wing On Street.

It was reported on the 13th inst. that on the previous night the premises of Messrs. Short, Short & Co., at 16, Connaught Road, had been broken into by burglars. The firm had moved into the premises only two days ago. About half-past two o'clock, we are informed, a police officer observed a man leaving the place and having had his suspicions aroused he gave chase. His quarry ran hard, jumped into the Harbour off the Praya and managed to make good his escape, though the policeman jumped into the water after him. When the premises came to be examined it was found that the burglars had gained entrance by forcing the door back—it was secured by a padlock and chain—and climbing over the top. The thieves had ransacked the place, and at the door lay a pile of valuables that they had apparently intended to remove had they not been disturbed in their operations. As it was, something like \$800 worth of bracelet-watches, rings, perfumery and hats was missing. The manager happened to take home with him on the previous evening the most valuable of the jewelry, otherwise the loss would doubtless have been much more. \$100 reward is offered for the recovery of the stolen property.

There passed away at his residence, 142, Praya East, on the 11th inst., at the ripe old age of 72, Mr. Tse Yet Chong, alias John See, late of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Mr. Tse Yet Chong was one of the pioneers of Chinese business in the sixties, being prominently connected with the Tai Yick and Yee Wo importing and exporting firms. He was the friend and countryman of Messrs. Quong Tart, Way Lee and other prominent Sydney merchants, and was associated with the On Chong, Tin Wo, On Yick Lee, Loo Hing Loong, etc., firms. He was highly esteemed and respected by his fellow-countrymen for his charity, generosity, and magnanimity, and was always consulted by them in matters of importance affecting their welfare. He was of a modest and retiring disposition and very seldom took part in public affairs. Mr. Tse Yet Chong leaves a family of three sons and three daughters to mourn his loss. His eldest son, Mr. Tse Tsan Tai, is compradore of Messrs. Boyd, Kaye & Co. of this Colony, and his second and third sons, Mr. Tse Tsan Ip and Mr. Tse Tsan Lin, are interested in mining business down in the Straits Settlements. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. Chan Yeuk Ying, compradore of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Amoy. Mr. Tse Yet Chong's funeral took place on the 12th inst. and was attended by numerous friends, relatives and kinsmen.

It is officially notified that the name of Mr. Fukeer Abdoolah Arcu has been added to the list of non-official Justices of the Peace.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 14th March were 275 non-Chinese and 79 Chinese to the former, and 72 non-Chinese and 985 Chinese to the latter institution.

A notification appears in the *Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Geshom Stewart provisionally, and subject to the approval of His Majesty the King, to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council with effect from the 10th inst., during the absence on leave of the Hon. C. S. Sharp or until further notice.

The local representatives of Life Companies held a Conference on the 13th inst. and decided upon forming an Association to be named the Hongkong Life Insurance Agents' Association. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. F. Kiene (Equitable Life), W. J. G. Whiley (Sun Life of Canada), Powell Grant (New York Life), Lefferts Knox (China Mutual), H. M. Tibbey (Manufacturers'), E. G. Barrett (of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Agents, Standard Life).

The annual dinner of the Devonian Society, which was formed in the Colony in 1896, took place on the 14th inst. at the Hongkong Club, when there was an attendance of sixteen members. On the walls of the room hung a representation of the arms of the county, and portraits of Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, K.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Holland, past presidents of the Society. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. K. Leigh (who during the evening was re-elected president of the Society for the ensuing year), and Mr. E. W. Mitchell filled the vice-chair in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mowbray S. Northcote, the hon. secretary. After an excellent repast (in which of course a junket formed a distinctive feature) the toasts of "The King," "The County of Devon," and "The Ladies—especially those of Devonshire" were submitted and received with enthusiasm; and with song and speech—partly in the old dialect of the county—a very enjoyable evening was spent.

H.M.S. *Amphitrite* and *Pique* returned from practice on the 16th inst., and the *Golia* left for Weihaiwei.

The U.S. gunboat *Helena* left on Thursday for Canton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the voyage to Singapore from Hongkong the *Hakata Maru* had a slight fire on board. It appears to have originated in No. 2 hold, but being discovered early was got in hand by the crew before much damage was done.

A Tientsin contemporary mentions that a gentleman just returned from home and who made both the homeward and return trips *via* Siberia, speaks in the highest terms of the service of the express trains.

At the fourth annual meeting of the shareholders in the Weihaiwei Land and Building Co., Limited, held at Shanghai, the Chairman (Mr. A. McLeod) said that although the result of the year's operations could not be looked upon as quite satisfactory, it showed a decided improvement upon the previous year, for while in 1901 they had to carry a sum of Tls. 2,453.17 to the debit of profit and loss account, they had been able in 1902 to place Tls. 1,582.66 to the credit of this account.

At Portsmouth last month the battleship *Mars*, a London paper says, made "a world's coaling record." She took aboard 1,570 tons at an average rate of a fraction above 241 tons per hour. This is a great advance upon the record of 212 tons per hour established by H.M.S. *Majestic* a few weeks previously, but we should like to point out that it falls far short of the *Terrible's* record in the Far East. On August 4th last year at Singapore the *Terrible* took on board in five hours the grand total of 1,510 tons of coal, an average of 302 tons per hour. At Hongkong the *Terrible's* record was 272 tons an hour, but here the coaling took place from boats moored alongside the loviathan while at Singapore she went alongside the wharf.

Mr. Phipps, who is a partner of Mr. Carnegie is now paying a visit to China and Japan. He is accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Phipps.

The relation of all the countries in the world to-day is similar to that of the "Conflicting States" in Ancient China, the *Shen Pao* says. In Ancient China, each of the "Conflicting States" tried to aggrandise itself at the expense of its neighbouring states; but at the same time each was very anxious to ally itself with one or more of the other States in order to prevent its own territory being absorbed by its neighbours. Such is exactly the case with all the countries in the world at the present day.

The s.s. *Kutsang*, Capt. Payne, arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on the 11th inst. with 597 Chinese coolies, men and women, and anchored at the quarantine station. About 7.20 p.m. three of the Chinese coolies, the *Straits Times* says, commenced fighting for a sleeping place on one of the batches. They soon came to blows and two of them assaulted the other one, one of them kicking him in the stomach. The man who was kicked fell down and expired in a few minutes. The ship's officers arrested the two men, handcuffed them, and handed them over to the police.

The *British North Borneo Herald* thus writes of the increasing Chinese immigration there:—The Governor is greatly concerned in the encouragement of Chinese settlement, of the continuation of which great hopes are entertained, on the West Coast and active steps have been taken to encourage wholesale immigration of the agricultural class from North China. It is satisfactory to note that so far two lots of immigrants have been secured by the Government Hongkong agents numbering 298 and 411, all arriving within a month of each other. They have been registered and are being allotted to the railway, Mr. Hatton Hall and one or two others, for railway work and planting.

The announcement appears in the Bangkok papers that the tical is advanced to 19½ to the £ and will be maintained at that rate for three months, unless the value of the dollar in Singapore rises above 17½, when it will be raised one salung for each farthing above that figure. The *Bangkok Times* calls attention to the stringency in the supply of ticals at the banks and the difficulty of meeting the demands of the commercial world. The new mint is not in working order and the old mint can only turn out 84,000 a day. Furthermore sixty millions of ticals have been absorbed since last August. Business men are experiencing some difficulty in selling their gold drafts, while rice millers and bankers are said to be in a quandary for coin. Our contemporary suggests that paper currency should be made compulsory for large amounts.

Our weekly contemporary *O Patriota* in its last issue, in one of the leading articles, states that the Club Uniao at Macao has been dissolved. Owing to gross misbehaviour on the part of a naval officer during a ball given by the Club, resulting in his own expulsion, all the members sent in their resignations. Considerable feeling has been engendered in this connection by the raising of the question of race. All the European officers joined hands in protesting against the decision of the Committee for expelling Lieut. Martha. As soon as the new Governor was informed of the resolution taken by the Committee at the general meeting, he sent for the President of the Club, the well-known lawyer, Mr. A. Pacheco, and ordered him to withdraw the decision taken by the Committee regarding the expulsion of Lieut. Martha of the gunboat *Diu*, under penalty of punishment. This interference by the Governor has, according to our contemporary, caused immense surprise among the inhabitants of Macao and to those abroad when they came to know of the occurrence. The members declined to re-instate the expelled member and resolved to dissolve the Club. It is stated that during the general meeting of the Club for the purpose of dissolving it, a body of police was posted outside by order of the Administrador do Concelho, A.D.C. to the Governor. "Some say it was a guard of honour for this particular occasion." It seems to be the general opinion that the Governor committed a grave error in interfering with the Committee of the Club in the exercise of its legal rights.

A Calcutta telegram, dated the 5th inst. says:—32,861 deaths from plague occurred in India last week—1,500 more than in the previous week. The principal increases have occurred in Bengal, the United Provinces, and the Punjab. Decreases are reported from Bombay and Hyderabad. The mortality is 7,000 a week higher than in the corresponding week of last year.

The work of rebuilding that part of the Nagasaki quarantine station at Megami which was destroyed by fire recently, has been commenced. The contract for the erection of a disinfection house and temporary bathrooms is to be finished by the end of this month. The quarantine station will be finally ready in about six months time. Electric light is to replace oil lamps, and arc lights have already been placed at three points.

Mr. Napier has given notice of his intention to ask the following question at a meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore:—"Are the Government aware that no medical practitioner whose qualification is a degree diploma or licence of any Medical School of the United States of America or of the Empire of Japan is qualified to act as a ship's surgeon under 'The Chinese Immigrants Ordinance, 1902,' and that the law is causing considerable inconvenience to the working of Chinese immigration, and whether they will take steps to amend the Ordinance?"

The Antwerp *Métropole* announces that Belgium has obtained a concession to the north of Tientsin on the right bank of the Pei-ho River. The German Shantung Railway traverses the concession; but the ground necessary for the construction of that line has been ceded to the Germans by Belgium, in return for the support given by Germany to the Belgian request for the marsh. The draining of the marsh, the journal adds, has been begun, and the plan of the roads to be made has been drawn up. The *Journal du Soir* states that a Bill will shortly be introduced in the Chamber regularising the concession in accordance with the provisions of international and Chinese law.

The Manila *Cablenews* says that the transport *Seward*, used as a refrigerating ship by the quartermaster department, has arrived from Hongkong with eighteen packages of smuggled goods concealed in one of her forward bulkheads; worse, these packages were consigned to army officials. The *Seward* has been in China undergoing general repairs and when she returned this afternoon was boarded by the customs officials, who located eighteen bundles of China silk neatly and snugly packed in an unlooked-for place. The custom house being closed that afternoon the matter was not officially made known; but the story leaked out late at night and is essentially true, according to the best authority obtainable at a late hour. The matter will probably cause some remark when it is finally sifted to the bottom, as no doubt it will be, by the Collector of Customs. The goods were seized.

Despatches received at New York from Rome, says a telegram in the *Cablenews*, indicate that the Vatican is gravely alarmed about the situation in the Philippines with regard to the religious war which is now on. It is stated that the reports received from the representatives of the Holy See in the Philippines are very pessimistic and take a despairing view of the situation. These reports are said to contain an appeal for concessions which will hold the people to the old church. A despatch from Rome states that in accordance with these appeals the Vatican has instructed the Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines to use the utmost liberality in his dealings with people: to consider their views with regard to the removal of the Spanish friars and whenever it appears that the people of a town desire them to leave, that he withdraw them. Moreover it is directed that in the settlement of the land question, wherever the titles of the orders are faulty, no attempt be made to defend such titles, but that restitution be made to the lawful owners. The same despatch states that the Pope feels that his days are numbered and is very solicitous that he should live to see the completion of the negotiations between his representative and the Civil Governor of the Philippines.

COMMERCIAL

CAMPBOR.

(Hongkong, 20th March.—No arrivals.)

SUGAR.

Hongkong, 20th March.—The downward tendency continues, market being weak.

Shékloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.35 to \$8.40	pcd.
Do., " 2, White.....	7.45 to 7.50	"
Shékloong, No. 1, Brown ...	6.15 to 6.20	"
Do., " 2, Brown ...	5.95 to 6.00	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.20 to 8.25	"
Do., No. 1, White.....	7.25 to 7.30	"
Do., " 1, Brown ...	5.80 to 5.85	"
Do., " 2, Brown ...	5.65 to 5.70	"
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.85 to 12.90	"
Shékloong "	10.70 to 10.75	"

RICE.

Hongkong, 20th March.—The prices are further declining, market being dull.

Saigon, Ordinary	\$3.75 to 3.80	
Round, Good quality	5.45 to 5.50	
Long	5.65 to 5.70	
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	4.30 to 4.35	
Garden, " No. 1	4.55 to 4.60	
White,	5.75 to 5.80	
Fine Cargo	5.95 to 6.00	

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong 14th March.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$3.00 to \$133.00	per bale
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	114.00 to 120.00	
" 22 to 24, ...	120.00 to 128.00	
" 28 to 32, ...	136.00 to 142.00	
" 38 to 42, ...	155.00 to 170.00	

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.30 to 2.40	per piece.
7 lbs.	2.70 to 2.80	
8.4 lbs.	3.30 to 4.10	
9 to 10 lbs.	4.00 to 5.60	
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.80 to 3.00	
58 to 60 "	3.45 to 3.75	
64 to 66 "	4.00 to 5.50	
Fine	5.75 to 8.20	
Book-folds	4.75 to 7.50	
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	0.80 to 1.75	
T. Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	2.00 to 2.30	
7 lbs. (32 ")	2.40 to 2.95	
6 lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	2.50 to 2.75	
7 lbs. (32 ")	3.00 to 3.50	
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	3.30 to 4.00	
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/2 " to 14 lbs.)	4.75 to 7.30	

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 8 lbs)	1.50 to 5.50	
---------------------------------------	--------------	--

BROCADES—Dyed

DAMASKS—

Chintzes—Assorted	— to —	per yard
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.29 to 0.60	
Velveteens—18 in.	0.26 to 0.29	

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.37 to 5.00

WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.75 to 2.25	per yard
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 3.40	
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs.	7.45 to 9.50	per piece
Assorted	7.60 to 9.65	
Camlets—Assorted	13.50 to 38.00	
Lastings—30 yd., 31 inches)	14.00 to 21.00	
Assorted	— to —	

Orleans—Plain

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.65 to 0.90	per pair
Fine quality,	1.60 to 2.50	

METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod	4.80 to —	per picul
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.	4.80 to —	
Swedish Bar	4.85 to —	
Small Round Rod	5.15 to —	
Hoop 1/2 to 1 1/2 in.,	6.20 to —	
Wire, 16/25,	9.50 to —	
Wire Rope Old	3.50 to —	
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.20 to —	
Australian	10.20 to —	
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	42.50 to —	
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	42.50 to —	
Elliott's 14/20 oz.	42.50 to —	
Composition Nails	61.00 to —	
Japan Copper, Slabs	39.00 to —	
Tin	96.50 to —	

Tin-Plates	8.50 to —	box, per
Steel 1/2 to 1	6.50 to —	per cwt. case
Sundries—	— to —	per picul
Quicksilver	18.00 to —	per box.
Window Glass	5.75 to —	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	3.18 to —	per 10-gal. case

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, March 20th, 1903.—A good general business has been transacted during the past week, and rates in many cases close with a further improvement.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai continue in demand at \$690 with small sales reported at this and \$692. The London rate is unchanged at £62. 10s. 6d. Nationals continue unaltered and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have further advanced to \$535, at which sales have been effected. China Traders are firmer with sales and buyers at \$60. North Chinas are in request at Tls. 200. Yangtszes can be placed at \$135, and Cantons at \$1 2 1/2.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have advanced to \$92 with sales and further buyers. Hongkongs have been booked at \$305 and \$307 1/2, and are in further request at the higher rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked in large quantities at \$36 1/2, and more shares can be placed at this figure. Indo-Chinas have fallen away considerably, and can now be obtained locally at \$10, this being also the rate at which shares have changed hands for April delivery. China and Manils are somewhat firmer with sales and further buyers at \$27. Douglases are still enquired for at \$4 1/2, and Star Ferries (old) at \$26. Shell Transports after sales at £1. 10s. have declined to £1. 7s. 6d. with sales and further sellers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have eased off to some extent during the week, but are again in request at \$106 after sales at this rate for cash and \$106 1/2 for the settlement. Luzons continue neglected at \$12 1/2 sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms have advanced to \$2.90 buyers. Charbonnages are unaltered at \$600 sellers. Jelebus are enquired for at \$1. Raubs have been booked at the advanced rate of \$8, at which, however, the market closes with sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have continued in request, and sales have been effected at \$205 1/2 and \$206 cash and for the settlement, \$208 1/2 April, and \$215 and \$216 August, the market closing with cash buyers at \$206. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been booked and can still be placed at \$9 1/2. New Amoy Dock's have received no attention at the nominal quotation of \$38 1/2. Farnhams are somewhat firmer in the north, where there are buyers at Tls. 190.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are still procurable at \$176. Kowloon Lands have advanced to \$35 with buyers. West Points continue in demand at \$53, and could probably be placed at an advance on this figure. Hongkong Hotels have been booked at \$138, \$139 and \$140, and are in strong request at the latter rate. Oriente Hotels are weaker with sellers at \$27 1/2. Humphreys Estates have been disposed of at \$12 and \$12.15 and are in further request at \$12.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have improved to Tls. 38. Hongkongs have been done at \$17 and more shares are procurable.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments can be placed at \$15. Green Island Cements have been booked at \$23 and \$23 1/2 and more shares can be disposed of at the higher rate. Watsons have sold and are wanted at \$14. Steam Water-Boats have improved to \$1 1/2 with sales and further buyers. Bell's Asbestos have also advanced and can now be placed at \$2. China Providents have risen rapidly to \$9.85 and close in request at this rate. Powells have been booked at \$10.

MEZOS.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.'s ordinary yearly meeting to-morrow, 21st instant. Humphrey's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.'s extraordinary general meeting on the 26th instant. Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd., ordinary yearly meeting on the 31st instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$600, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		\$22 1/2, buyers
A. Shares	28	\$22 1/2, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$10, sellers
Foun. Shares	21	\$2, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	10	\$40, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	112	\$7, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.		\$10
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	10	\$9.85, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	100	\$106, buyers
China Sugar		\$350, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited.	50	\$20, sales & sellers
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.)		
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 38.
International	Tls. 73	Tls. 37 1/2.
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 160.
Hongkong	\$100	\$17, sellers
Dairy Farm	80	\$11, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	25	\$46 1/2.
Green Island Cement.	10	\$23 1/2, buyers
H. & C. Bakery	50	\$40, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	10	\$14.
H. H. L. Tramways	5	\$7, buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	100	\$327.
Hongkong Hotel	10	\$11 1/2, sales & buy.
Hongkong Ice	50	\$140, ex div., buy.
H. & K. Wharf & G.	25	\$228.
Hongkong Rope	50	\$124, buyers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$110, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	50	\$162 1/2, buyers
China Fire	20	\$82, buyers
China Traders	25	\$60, buyers
Hongkong Fire	50	\$37 1/2, buyers
North China	225	Tls. 200, buyers
Straits	20	\$1, nominal
Taiqua	100	\$535, sales
Yangtsze	60	\$18 1/2, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Humphreys Estate.	10	\$12.15.
Kowloon Land & B.	30	\$35, buyers
West Point Building	50	\$53, buyers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$121, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	50	\$16, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$600, sellers
Jelebu	5	\$1, buyers
Punjom	104	\$2.9, buyers
Do. Preference	1	60 cents, sellers
Raubs	18	\$8, sales & sellers
New Amoy Dock	36 1/2	\$38 1/2.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	50	\$27 1/2.
Powell, Ltd.	10	\$10, sales
Robinson Co. Piano, Ltd.	50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	50	\$27, buyers
Douglas Steamship	25	nominal
Il., Canton and M.	50	\$42 1/2, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	15	\$36 1/2, buyers
Shel Transportand Trading Co.	210	\$100, sellers
Star Ferry	21	\$21.7s. 6d., sales & sellers
Tebrau Planting Co.	10	\$26, buyers
United Asbestos	35	\$14.00, buyers
Do	5	nominal.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	4	\$8 1/2, sellers
Watkins Ltd.	10	\$155.
Watson & Co., A. S.	10	\$22, sellers
	10	\$3, sales
	10	\$14, buyers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SATURDAY, 21st March.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1/7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	1/7 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	1/7 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	200 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight	201 1/2

ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	163
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	38½
Credits, 60 days' sight	39½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	118½
Bank, on demand	119
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	118½
Bank, on demand	119
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	78½
ON MANILA.—On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	nominal
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	96½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	3 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	2½ p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	69½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$12.50
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$5.40
SILVER, per oz.	22½

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Candia (str.), Glaucus (str.), Menelaus (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.).
FOR LONDON.—Malta (str.), Candia (str.), Deucalion (str.), Calchas (str.), Menelaus (str.), Kintuck (str.), Glaucus (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.), Agamemnon (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Pingsuey (str.), Patroclus (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—Ernest Simons (str.), Pingsuey (str.), Menelaus (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—Andalusia (str.), Prinz Heinrich (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Serbia (str.), Sevogia (str.), Andalusia (str.), Kontigsberg (str.), Sambia (str.), Saronia (str.).
FOR GENOA.—Kintuck (str.), Deucalion (str.).
FOR TRIESTE.—Nippon (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—Seneca (str.), Afridi (str.).
MANZANILLO, MEXICO, AND SAN FRANCISCO.—Atholl (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Tremont (str.), Oansa (str.), Tosa Maru (str.), Shinano Maru (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of China (str.), Tartar (str.).
FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—Indrasamha (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Chingtu (str.), Kumano Maru (str.), Eastern (str.).
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—Bombay Maru (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.—Mankin (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

March—

ARRIVALS.

13, Eastern, British str., from Australia.
13, Hailong, British str., from Amoy.
14, Choyang, British str., from Canton.
14, Doris, Norwegian str., from Wuhu.
14, Glenogle, British str., from Singapore.
14, Haitan, French str., from Haiphong.
14, Ivydene, British str., from Moji.
14, Kiukiang, British str., from Iloilo.
14, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
14, Marie Jebean, German str., from Canton.
14, Ningchow, British str., from Moji.
14, Ningpo, British str., from Saigon.
14, Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
14, Saphir, Norwegian str., from Touroa.
14, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
15, Cassius, German str., from Wuhu.
15, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
15, China, German str., from Samarang.
15, Elg, Norwegian str., from Manila.
15, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
15, Hyades, American str., from Tacoma.
15, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
15, Progress, German str., from Touroa.
15, Prosper, Norwegian str., from Canton.
15, Shinano Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
15, Taichong, German str., from Saigon.
15, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
15, Triumph, German str., from Wuhu.
15, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
16, Amphitrite, British cruiser, from practice.
16, Frigga, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
16, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
16, Idsumi Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
16, Indrasamha, British str., from Portland.
16, Korat, German str., from Bangkok.
16, Machaon, British str., from Shanghai.
16, Nankin, British str., from Moji.
16, Pique, British cruiser, from practice.
16, Singan, British str., from Shanghai.

16, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
17, Algerie, British sloop, from Formosa.
17, Benlarig, British str., from London.
17, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
17, Eclipse, British barque, from Nagasaki.
17, Formosa, British str., from Yokohama.
17, Frans Ferdinand, Aust. str., from Trieste.
17, Hamburg, German str., from Yokohama.
17, Hinsang, British str., from Hongay.
17, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
17, Kampot, French str., from Saigon.
17, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
17, Malaya, Russian str., from Vladivostock.
17, Tetartos, German str., from Singapore.
17, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
18, Airlie, British str., from Saigon.
18, Amara, British str., from Sourabaya.
18, Ariel, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.
18, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
18, Decima, German str., from Wuhu.
18, Empress of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
18, Elita Nossack, Ger. str., from Chinkiang.
18, Glenishiel, British str., from London.
18, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
18, Helena, U.S. gunboat, from Manila.
18, Hupeh, British str., from Saigon.
18, Mongmoh, British str., from Strait.
18, Marie Rickmers, German str., from Wuhu.
18, Nestor, British str., from Shanghai.
18, Oregon, U.S. cruiser, from Woosung.
18, Rein, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
18, Skuld, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
19, Ailsa Craig, British str., from K. notzu.
19, Awa Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
19, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Canton.
19, Emma Layken, German str., from Saigon.
19, Feiching, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
19, Fujisan Maru, Jap. str., from Chinkiang.
19, Hangsang, British str., from Canton.
19, Nauchang, British str., from Tientsin.
19, Prometheus, Norwegian str., from Wuhu.
19, Sachsen, German str., from Hamburg.
19, Saphir, Norwegian str., from Canton.
19, Sleipner, Norwegian str., from Chinkiang.
19, Themis, Norwegian str., from Canton.
19, Loyal, German str., from Bangkok.
20, Afridi, British str., from Liverpool.
20, An Pho, British str., from Saigon.
20, Ayr, British str., from Moji.
20, Cheangchow, British str., from Singapore.
20, Devawongse, German str., from Bangkok.
20, Indrani, British str., from New York.
20, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
20, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
20, Tritos, German str., from Canton.
21, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
21, Benalder, British str., from Moji.
21, Dagmar, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.
21, Doris, British str., from San Francisco.
21, Germania, German str., from Canton.
21, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
21, Maria Valerie, Austrian str., from Trieste.
21, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.
21, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
21, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
21, Sungking, British str., from Manila.
21, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Canton.
22, Lysemoon, German str., from Shanghai.

March—

DEPARTURES.

14, Chusan, British str., for Shanghai.
14, Ibadan, British str., for Manila.
14, Kwanglee, British str., for Foochow.
14, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
14, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
14, Rubi, British str., for Manila.
14, Tsurugisan Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
14, Valetta, British str., for Europe.
15, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
15, Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
15, Hoikao, French str., for Haiphong.
15, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
15, Hopsang, British str., for Saigon.
15, Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. str., for Amoy.
15, Marie Jebean, German str., for Hoihow.
15, Sullberg, German str., for Shanghai.
15, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
15, Thea, German str., for Tsintan.
15, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
16, Cassius, German str., for Canton.
16, Elg, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
16, Goliath, British battleship, for Weihaiwei.
16, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
16, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
16, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
16, Lothair, Italian barque, for Callao.
16, Seirstad, Norwegian str., for Wuhu.
16, Triumph, German str., for Canton.
16, Tsinan, German str., for Swatow.

17, Arratoon Apar, Brit. str., for Calcutta.
17, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
17, Haiching, British str., for Coast Ports.
17, Idsumi Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
17, Mausing, British str., for Sandakan.
17, P. C. Klao, German str., for Bangkok.
17, Prosper, Norwegian str., for Chetoo.
17, Singan, British str., for Canton.
17, Taisang, British str., for Singapore.
17, Tyr, Norwegian str., for Canton.
17, Victoria, American str., for Tacoma.
18, Athenian, British str., for Vancouver.
18, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.
18, Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
18, Hamburg, German str., for Europe.
18, Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.
18, Hupeh, British str., for Kobe.
18, Kiukiang, British str., for Ningpo.
18, Machaon, British str., for London.
18, Maidsuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
18, Malaya, Russian str., for Singapore.
18, Progress, German str., for Touroa.
18, Seito Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
18, Selun, Norwegian str., for Wuhu.
18, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
18, Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
19, Benlarig, British str., for Yokohama.
19, Chingtu, British str., for Kobe.
19, Decima, German str., for Canton.
19, Dentaros, German str., for Singapore.
19, Elita Nossack, German str., for Canton.
19, Formosa, British str., for London.
19, Helena, U.S. gunboat, for Canton.
19, Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
19, Ivydene, British str., for Saigon.
19, Kong Beng, German str., for Bangkok.
19, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
19, Marie Rickmers, Ger. str., for Canton.
19, Sachsen, German str., for Shanghai.
19, Taifu, German str., for Wuhu.
20, Ailsa Craig, British str., for Kutohinotsu.
20, Franz Ferdinand, Austrian str., for Kobe.
20, Fujisan Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.
20, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
20, Hangsang, British str., for Shanghai.
20, Hue, French str., for Kwangchow.
20, Nestor, British str., for London.
20, Oceana, German str., for Sydney.
20, Prometheus, Norwegian str., for Canton.
20, Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
20, Saphir, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
20, Tetartos, German str., for Amoy.
21, Awa Maru, Japanese str., for London.
21, Dagmar, Norwegian str., for Canton.
21, Eastern, British str., for Kobe.
21, Glenishiel, British str., for Shanghai.
21, Hangchow, British str., for Manila.
21, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
21, Kampot, French str., for Saigon.
21, Korat, German str., for Bangkok.
21, Laisang, British str., for Calcutta.
21, Lennox, British str., for Moji.
21, Lyra, American str., for Tacoma.
21, Nanchang, British str., for Canton.
21, Ningchow, British str., for Manila.
21, Sleipner, Norwegian str., for Canton.
21, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.
21, Tyr, Norwegian str., for Hongay.
21, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
22, Afridi, British str., for Shanghai.
22, Ayr, Norwegian str., for Moji.
22, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
22, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
22, Thales, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Laisang, from Singapore Mrs. Banas, Mrs. Banas, Dr. Wheastey.
Per Valetta, from Hongkong, from Shanghai, Rev. and Mrs. Oule and infant, Messrs. Butler Count, A. Landau, T. M. Upton and C. Georg; for Singapore, Mrs. K. F. Crawford and infant.
Per China, from San Francisco, Mrs. Ella Palmer, Mrs. N. P. Shattuck, Capt. R. M. Berry, U.S.N., Mrs. R. M. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kinsey, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Potter, Miss Harriet Noyes, Miss Hult Trapp, Miss H. C. Wilson, Dr. Emms O. Cleaver, Messrs. E. Beebe, John Daroy, W. A. Dempsey, Russell Gates, E. C. Gudger, U.S.N., W. C. Hartridge, F. R. Holt, U.S.N., C. R. King, H. H. Stratton, J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., J. S. Van Buren; from Shanghai, Rev. H. V. Casselman, Messrs. G. B. Booben, F. J. Collamore, J. Handelman, E. J. Bales, and B. Macke.

Per *Chusan*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Shaw, Mrs. Lynn and child, Sergt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Sergt. and Mrs. Menage and five children, Lieut. G. S. Codrington and H. Warleigh, Bomb. Phillips, Messrs. W. Parfitt, Stevenson, W. R. Cottou, E. E. Nail, T. N. Heathcote, W. E. M. Readhead and A. Waddington; from Marseilles, Mr. and Miss Whiston, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Misses Watson and Hickling, Comdr. O. de B. Brock, Rev. L. Lambert, Messrs. Walkinshaw, Forrester, Ganthier, E. E. Phillips, F. Middleton, W. K. Omerod, and G. L. Watson; from Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Penniman and infant, Misses Helen and Edna Crane, Messrs. C. R. H. E. Harvey and E. Norman; from Bombay, Messrs. T. G. Wills Sandford, H. F. Nelson, I. Jeevaaji and P. Jejeebhoy; from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Titus, Miss H. Phipps, Dr. Kingston, Messrs. Courage, F. Williams, Henry Phipps, Howard Phipps and F. Van Allen; from Penang, Miss Plumptre; from Singapore, Messrs. R. C. Bunt, A. S. White, Sol. Oyama, Dalisto and Pepetuo; for Shanghai, from London, Messrs. D. McCallum, Hugh Rodger and Simmons; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Topham, Lieut. F. M. Browne, Messrs. Kopp, W. H. Marks and I. Whittall; from Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Lechner; from Brindisi, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Findlay, Lady Sybel Tolle-mache, Lady Mary Cooke; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Hon. G. Collier and Hon. C. F. Collier; from Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Kennedy, jr.; from Port Said, Mr. R. Tien; from Singapore, Messrs. A. Bannycrick and E. C. K. Johnson.

Per *Eastern*, from Australia, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jersop, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boinssen, Mr. and Mrs. N. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Fookes, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. and Miss Slade, Mr. and Mrs. D'Almeida, Mrs. H. Horsfield, S. T. Kuaggs, J. W. Dougherty, Cadwell, Clendenin and child, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. and Misses Murphy (2), Misses K. Barrett, M. Udell and Molloy, Dr. G. E. Morrison, Capt. D. E. Jamieson, Messrs. S. H. Hooper, G. H. Rubenstein, J. Young, P. Gay, Jonquel, D. Wallace, L. C. Magalhes, R. F. Hume, J. H. McHenry, T. E. Reynolds, J. B. Sullivan and H. Coelho.

Per *Kiukiang*, from Iloilo, Messrs. Blazer and Huse.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mrs. Washington and child, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Simpson, Mrs. Rickwood and Mrs. Clements.

Per *Shinano Maru*, from Shanghai, &c., for Hongkong, Messrs. Frank Hollam, A. McKenzie, W. A. Blossom, E. J. Burns, R. Fynson and E. Fujimoto; for Sydney, Count Voy de Voya; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson and Mr. B. Stephenson.

Per *Rohilla Maru*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mrs. H. D. C. Jones, Mrs. Pasmore, Mrs. Bispham, Mrs. Alesline, Mr. and Mrs. R. Diaz, Mr. and Mrs. Villava, Mr. and Mrs. Riva, Misses Knivitt, Sutro, Donaldson, Johnson, McVenn, and Alesline (2?), Capt. Hall, Major Shield, Lieut. Satrio, Messrs. Bacon, M. Earnshaw, H. Striff, John Muller, C. A. Benson, E. H. Fischer, F. Lowenstein, F. Stettmann, H. D. Blast, J. A. Wilderkehr, B. Ingerson and E. W. Ladd.

Per *Singan*, from Shanghai, Mr. Calhoun.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mrs. V. Rosser, Mrs. Ladd and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. Caranza, Misses M. Roach and Dunlop, Messrs. H. H. Shelton, J. W. Osborn, J. J. Dunn, F. L. Crone, Chas. G. Campbell, F. L. Glick, H. G. Plageman, W. A. Freeman, A. W. Wagner, W. J. Semto, J. Halemans, Barnes, Fillmore, Hagenauld, M. K. Newman, S. Laughlin, N. K. Davidson, J. F. Mitchell, O. C. Lewis, Ray Reger, J. L. McMillan, Cane, M. Kayana and A. Guisepe.

Per *Indrasamha*, from Portland, &c., Mrs. R. P. Craven and two children, and Miss A. Smith.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Mrs. Wiebking.

Per *Franz Ferdinand*, from Singapore, Rev. Courneur, Messrs. Belilios, James Gibson and J. Godchaux.

Per *Hamburg*, from Yokohama, &c., Mrs. Strome and daughter, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Baronin Romano, Mrs. Leonard Karr and children, Mrs. A. Wright and Miss Wright,

Mrs. E. Pearce and child, Mrs. E. Scottowe, Misses Morphew and Bance, Drs. R. Spilman, T. Sato and Wilkinson and family, Capt. F. E. Song and Parolds, Consul A. Leigh Smith, Mr. G. Tolle and family, Mr. Lyndis and family, Mr. M. March and family, Mr. G. Davies and family, Mr. T. Steven and family, Messrs. R. Pfister, de Oliveira Lima, W. B. Scott, von Ledebur, T. Dixon Rust, Piquemal, H. Schmidt, E. A. Roose, W. Daniels, John Ford, H. Wilcocks, J. E. Judah, H. Maudl, A. Giesel, Bayer, A. Riveira, H. Kruse, F. Medina, A. Hauf, Rangel, Little, Bull and Brill.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bonnaul, Misses C. Bonnaul and Messing and three children.

Per *Fornosa*, from Yokohama, &c., Mrs. Weeks and family, Mrs. Mobsby, Mrs. Godfrey, Misses Mobsby and Ada Mobsby, Messrs. Dumfries and Fricker and Master Mobsby.

Per *Glenshiel*, from London, Messrs. Foster, Dalmauy and Kerblinger.

Per *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. J. McLeak; from Shanghai, Messrs. T. K. Tweed, C. Wedmeyer and W. Stewart Harrison.

Per *Daigi Maru*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. W. S. Allen.

Per *Nanchang*, from Tientsin, &c., Messrs. Sovoja, Dagani and Valprida.

Per *Sachsen*, for Hongkong, from Hamburg, Messrs. Augus A. Ehlert, Heinrich Kramer, Franz Gross and W. Friemams; from Southampton, Miss L. A. Hazlent; from Genoa, Misses C. L. Taage and Volkenar, Messrs. Helene Monzell, Curt Geppert, Findlay, Smith and Fritz Bluen Reichel; from Naples, Messrs. Peter S. Haas and V. Louis; from Colombo, Mrs. Jerome, Misses M. A. Young, Southshields, McLaren and Livingstone, Rev. Bake, Messrs. W. Heye, E. de Troanowski and C. R. Richter; from Penang, Rev. and Mrs. A. K. Gurney; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Wint, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Major and Mrs. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Harsey, Mr. and Mrs. Leibrich, Baron Gemmingen, Sir Arthur Hazlerigg, Hon. Kenneth Kinnaird, Major Rotts, Lieut. W. L. Karnes, Messrs. Reitzenstein, Ernst Tedere, Rudolf Winterberg, Gervai, F. S. Heath, M. Palmer, Bona and Rapona.

Per *Devawongse*, from Bangkok, Mr. E. Gluck.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Capt. W. Roberts, Misses Dora Feller, Blanch and Mary Glick, Messrs. J. T. Pitt, D. C. Bailey, W. A. Bell, Thomas Haslam, A. Glass, U. Jensen and Bradyn.

DEPARTED.

Per *Valetta*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Lieut. G. F. Sheehan, Messrs. Car. Martin, I. Carrigg, Clough; for Bombay, Messrs. Langdon, Vaz; for Marseilles, Mrs. S. D. Malpass, Dr. and Mrs. R. Schiffmann, Misses H. Holbert, C. C. Vawter, E. Drake; for London, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Day, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Langford, R. N. Foreman, W. F. Hooper, Sub-Lieut. N. A. K. Money, Rev. France, Gunner Doherty, wife and infant, Messrs. D. E. B. Morley, R. N. W. Vercoe; from Shanghai, to Marseilles, Rev. and Mrs. H. Moule and infant; from Yokohama, for London, Mrs. R. F. Crawford and infant.

Per *Rubi*, for Manila, Mrs. W. P. Shattbuck, Messrs. E. Schwietzer, J. Trilla, E. E. Chambers, W. J. Karnes, H. H. Stradden, B. H. Machie, J. Shaw and A. Gibb.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Mrs. K. Nakamura, Mrs. J. Miura, Misses Hult Trapp, K. Sakai, M. Kaneko, S. Sato, Sopha Samson, F. Davis and M. Tanaka, Lieut. Fitch, Messrs. W. Newton, D. R. Dwyer, H. Koyama, K. Ogawa, Jas. Clark, R. M. Cook, R. Murray, S. Hirasuna, T. Seki, E. S. Luthie, Candido de la Cruz, E. C. Herron, Russell Gates, R. Yeudo, Thomas Maxwell, D. Hastie and J. Macdonald.

Per *Athenian*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Caranza, Mr. and Mrs. Brough, Mr. and Mrs. Lorell, Mr. and Mrs. Daley and infant, Misses H. Phipps, Temple, Gibson, Vaughan and Brown, Dr. G. H. Morrison, Messrs. H. Phipps, H. Phipps, jr., Chas. C. Campbell, McIntyre, Villor, McLaine, W. H. Marks, Hamilton, Walsh, Bromley, Twist, Dillon, Abrahams, Osborne, Higson, Primmer and C. Wedmeyer; for Nagasaki, Mr. W. A.

Freeman; for Kobe, Messrs. W. J. Scrutton and T. H. Wagner; for Yokohama, Hon. G. and C. F. Collin, Messrs. Hugo E. Fischer, T. L. Glick, F. L. Crons and Priestley; for San Francisco, Rev. S. S. Huse; for Chicago, Mr. J. J. Huse; for Portland, Miss Jane Jack, Master W. C. Jack and Mr. Jno. A. Paterson; for Liverpool, Mr. A. Waddington; for London, Mr. O. Smith, Mrs. Henderson, Capt. S. E. Ershine, R. N., Rev. L. Lambert, Dr. H. Kingston, Surg. P. H. Boyren, Lieut. G. C. Hardy, Misses A. M. Hunt, Watson and Hickling, Messrs. G. H. Evan, J. N. Heathcott, G. L. Watson, G. M. Courage, W. H. Ormerod and W. E. M. Redhead.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Miss Dunlop, Dr. A. L. Roques, Dr. Wartensheben, Messrs. A. Johnson, Geo. Candy, Van Alen, J. H. Derbyshire; for Nagasaki, Commander G. Yamashita; for Kobe, Mr. E. H. Pitter and wife, Mr. O. H. Rubenstein; for Yokohama, Mrs. H. D. Blasland, Misses L. Johnson, G. E. McVenn, A. M. Donaldson, M. Udell, Messrs. G. Hornichi, A. Pennyquick; for San Francisco, &c., Mrs. A. Ruoff, Mrs. E. R. Cox, and Miss Cox, Rev. M. B. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Rev. and Mrs. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. Poindexter, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cook, and Mr. Geo. Cook, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jossop, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Dahl, Miss L. G. Gayce, Miss Dashler, Dr. T. Hawkesworth, Capt. F. L. Frazier, Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, Col. C. W. Napier Clavering, Lieut. Sartorius, Major E. G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Regnault, Messrs. J. L. Smith Dampier, Pin. Mouti, Allard, T. G. Wills Sandford, J. Williams, J. E. Norman, C. R. L. E. Harvey, H. F. Nelson, R. W. Cox, E. W. Ladd, F. B. Ingersoll, Lowenstein, and S. R. Price.

Per *Hamburg*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. A. Rasol, J. Handelsmann and H. Tsurada for Penang, Mr. C. Duncan; for Colombo, Mr. O. A. Hughes; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Harmens and Mrs. Dannenberg; for Genoa, Mrs. and Miss Schonemann, Mrs. F. B. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lenox Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. H. L. Schless, Misses L. S. and A. Simpson and M. Thevenin, Drs. Carl Ziegler and Francois Clark, Messrs. E. Georg, A. Wiener, A. B. Edwards, L. Theyssier, A. E. Bayer, R. C. Jacobs, C. V. Casselmann and A. Henry; for Naples, Mrs. Aleshire and two children and Miss A. Sutro; for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Badeley and two children, Mrs. Ross Taylor and Dr. Anderson; for Antwerp, Mr. Geo. Gundersen; for London, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Borrows, Messrs. Th. Arnold, J. H. Burrows, W. Cameron, Master A. Arnold, Inspector Ritchie and Police Sergt. Watt; for Gibraltar, Mr. and Mrs. Riveira.

Per *Sachsen*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. C. Francisco, Mrs. C. H. Scharp, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and three children, Messrs. A. Hagenauer, R. Fujimoto, H. S. Hooper, M. Haminauer, H. McHenry, F. C. Reynolds, H. J. Rosenerantz, Ed. Dettmann, A. Schonemann, R. A. Arnold and H. Millers; for Kobe, Messrs. J. Midzushima, R. Seydler, Stewart Laughlin, Roy Reger, J. W. Osborne, J. L. McMillan and O. C. Lewis; for Nagasaki, Messrs. M. von der Berg and N. Tromp; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beissen, Messrs. T. Herzog, F. Riveira, P. Olade and G. Marquart.

Per *Rohilla Maru*, for Manila, General and Mrs. J. Wint, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Patterson, Misses A. L. Patterson and Julia J. Patterson, Mrs. Mary E. Leverick, Mr. and Mrs. Inonye and child, Misses H. C. Wilson, Lolita Moreno, Harriet W. Leverick and M. Agallar, Lieut. Wm. Lee Karnes, Major Douglas Potts, R. N., Messrs. H. E. Hall, Felix R. Holt, E. V. N. Bissell, W. A. Dempsey, Thomassin Maurice, D. E. and W. A. Blossom, K. Furuta, Edgar J. Blum, Ellis Camps, Thomas Warren, Fred. Blum, H. Wolf, J. A. B. Smith, E. C. Gudger, Gustav Harling, F. E. Baxter, D. J. Lennox, F. E. Lacey, A. J. S. Kent, A. K. Biers, Y. Suzuki, M. Earushow and Wm. W. Harts and child.

Printed and published by ALFRED CUMINGHAM for the Concerned, at 14, Des Voeux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.